



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

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Overcoming The Farm Labor Shortage

Farm labor can be divided into three parts; that supplied by the operator himself; by the operator's family, this is usually thought of as unpaid family labor; and hired labor. The last named has been in short supply ever since World War II got under way and the unpaid part of the labor picture has been progressively whittled down to children of school age as the operator's family leaves for greener pastures in growing urban areas.

It would seem from this that the operator has had to depend to an increasing degree upon his own labor, and he has had to use that labor efficiently for it has been and still is a scarce factor on the Canadian farm scene. In addition he has had to become a better manager, he has had to think of alternative factors to help him work the farm efficiently in the absence of additional sources of labor.

To help answer some of these questions we recently came across a survey taken in Ontario of over three hundred farmers and it was found that increased use of machinery, electricity and water pressure systems had been the farmers' most effective answers to the question of labor shortage.

It seems that most of the new machinery bought within the last ten years had been purchased not so much with an eye to reducing costs as in an effort to offset the labor shortage or to free the farm operator from too high a degree of dependence upon a high priced and often fluctuating labor market. According to the survey other methods were not used extensively, hired custom work or cooperation

with neighbors were well down the list. It is easy to see why both of these latter methods were not popular in Ontario and the same reasons hold in Quebec. When a farmer wants to get his grass silage in he can't wait until his neighbor has finished; he needs the men and the machines now or he will lose some of the goodness from his grass and both custom work and pooling of labor pre-suppose that one farmer can wait while the other finishes the particular job in hand which in actual fact is not the case. This too is essentially the reason why the cooperative ownership of machinery has not worked.

The labor problem is a serious one and the only likelihood of its easing would be a depression in business — a case where the cure would be worse than the disease. If we have to live with it what can we do? First the farmer who has a big enough operation to hire year round labor will have less trouble than the smaller operator or the user of seasonal labor — he may have to pay a good wage but he'll get his labor, and we can include within this category the milk shippers.

For the rest of Quebec farms, and this takes in the vast majority, the hope lies in the use of loose housing units, self-feeders, greater efficiency in the use of the operator's own labor and better planning of the farm business. A farmer is limited in the amount of machinery he can buy by the capital he has and the size of his farm, but there is no limit placed on his ability to plan and herein lies his salvation. A short period taken off to think may well pay dividends.

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Chairman of the Board, W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., Editor, A. B. Walsh, B.Sc. (Agr.), Associate Editor, H. R. C. Avison, M.A., Farm Editor, Colin Muirhead, M.S., Business Manager, J. H. Holton, B.Com.

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This Farmer Watches The Market

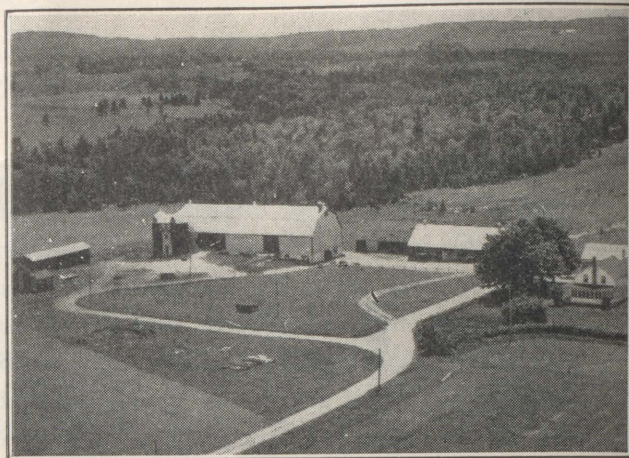
by Colin Muirhead

Modern practices keep labor needs low on this progressive farm.

THE big thing about Nyamakad Farm is the diversity of the operation — it's big anyway you look at it 850 acres altogether; 64 acres in grain, 285 acres in grass; 486 acres are bushland and unbroken pasture, 204 head of cattle of which 60 are registered milking Jerseys and 40 are beef Shorthorns. In addition they tapped 2,500 trees this spring and boiled down 246 gallons of maple syrup. Last year they harvested 3280 bushels of grain.

A farm this size requires pretty good management or its very size will bog it down, but there's no fear of that happening for Bob Simpson, who is a graduate of the Macdonald College Diploma course, has things well under control. Take the sugar bush, for instance. When Bob moved on the farm there wasn't a maple sapling growing anywhere, the cattle pasturing and moving through the bush had seen to that. "The first thing I did was to fence it off", said Bob "and look at it now, young trees shooting up all over." And indeed they were, young and vigorous many of them already over six feet in height after only a few years of protected growth. "I wish every farmer who ever let cattle roam through a bush could have seen this scene before it was fenced and now," Bob told me, "it would be an object lesson to all in the most elementary of woodlot management practices."

Trees are a crop to Bob Simpson, "Give them a chance," he says, "and they'll pay you a big dividend for very little effort on your part, but they must be fenced off," he emphasized. "Then there's the conservation angle," he went on, "a good stand of trees will do more to break the force of the wind, hold the soil in place and release moisture when it is most needed than any other conserva-

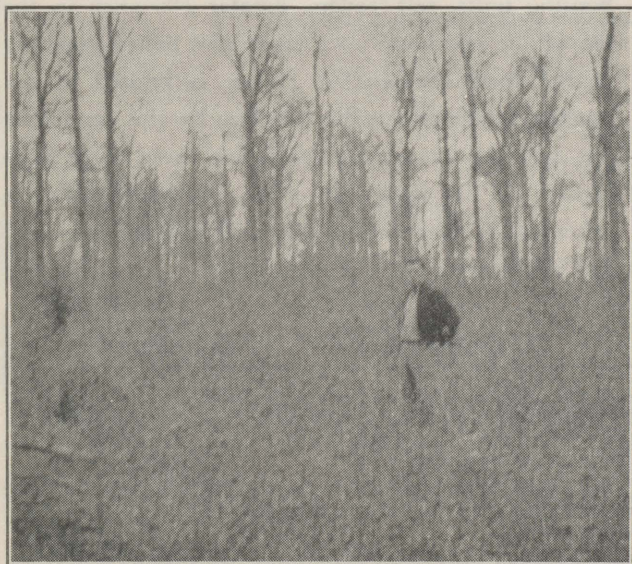


A general view of Nyamakad Farm showing dairy barn and the extensive woodlot.

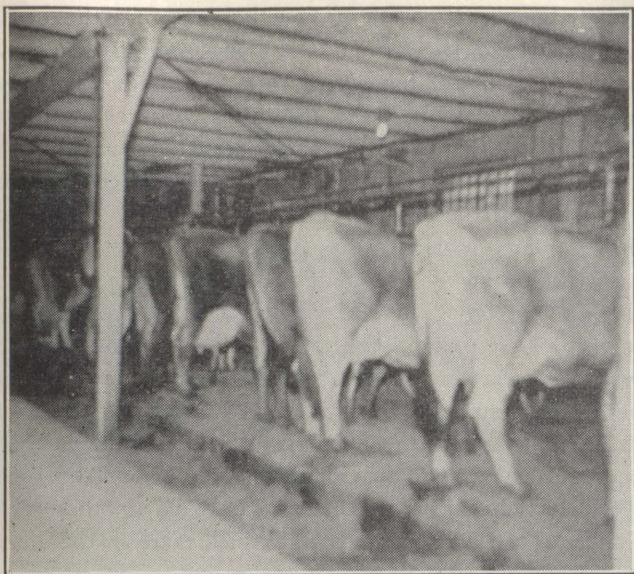
tion practice." Trees are as good as money in the bank to Bob, "I need them to do a good job of soil conservation," he said, "I need them for the additional revenue they bring in and finally I need them because they help me keep my labor busy on a year round basis, and that means I can hire and keep good men," he went on, "you can't get good men on a part time basis these days but if you can guarantee a man a full-time job year in and year out you can usually get what you want, and with a big bush operation I can do just that. It keeps the labor busy at a time of the year when there would otherwise be little for them to do." Here's an example of labor efficiency, it is an indication that Bob is using labor where it is most productive in terms of dollar income.

Many farmers could take a few tips from the methods Bob uses in running his farm; let's take a look at the sugar bush. He superintends the gathering and boiling of all the sap himself and makes absolutely sure that the syrup is the best possible available, and this care has paid off for he has a high class trade and can sell more than he is able to produce locally but in spite of this he gets orders from as far away as South America. He believes in advertising too. During the Coronation year he sent over two specially labelled tins of Nyamakad maple syrup, one for Queen Elizabeth and the other for Sir Winston Churchill, and except for the labels they were the exactly the same as any other tin of his maple syrup.

"We use aluminum buckets," Bob told me, "except for a few of the new plastic types we were trying out, and on these we are going to reserve judgement. There are some kinks in them which they'll certainly iron out, for instance, they're not easy to pour from when only half-filled, and unless you're very careful you're apt to lose some of the sap. The most serious fault," he continued, "seems to me to be that if they are holding sap when the weather is anywhere warm at all they seem to give it an odd taste."



Bob Simpson standing among the young maples all of which have grown up during the last few years since he fenced the woodlot.



Part of the milking herd.

There are more maple trees on the farm than are at present tapped, but being farther back in they are harder to get to, however, Bob figures on having a path opened to them for the next tapping season so he'll have more syrup to meet the growing demand for his product.

Leave Them Out

The herd of "Healthfield Jerseys" are among the best in the province. Led by Brightlook Daisy, who is a champion in her own right, the herd possesses many cows which produce over 10,000 pounds in a lactation.

As young stock these pure bred Jerseys are left out all year round; during the winter they shelter in a three sided lean-to open on the south. "They come through the winter fine," Bob says, "sure they don't have that sleek well cared for look but they are in good condition and soon get a shiny coat when they are housed in the milking barn." More important to Bob there's no wasted chore time on them this way, "just a few minutes in the morning," he says, "and they are looked after for the day." Here's another good management practice which cuts labor requirements to a minimum, all they need is a daily filling of the hay rack, water is piped on and kept from freezing by a heat lamp suspended over it, the level is controlled with a float. In the spring Bob moves in with a tractor-operated shovel and a manure spreader cleans the lean-to out and the job's done for another year.

Bob has no time for hours spent on chores all winter long. "I figure it's just wasted time," he says, "To make a farm pay you've got to use the right combination of labor and capital. Take our method of wintering our young stock," he says, "all the man hours it takes is sufficient time to fill a hay rack once per day, and the capital outlay? Enough for a small horse power motor and a few feet of pipe to pump and carry the water into the well and it doesn't take much energy to keep one small lamp operating. We feel this operation is as near to carrying itself as we can make it."

Modern Farm Buildings

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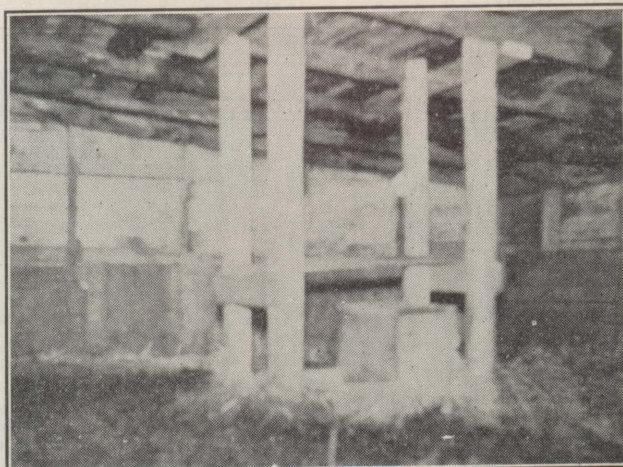
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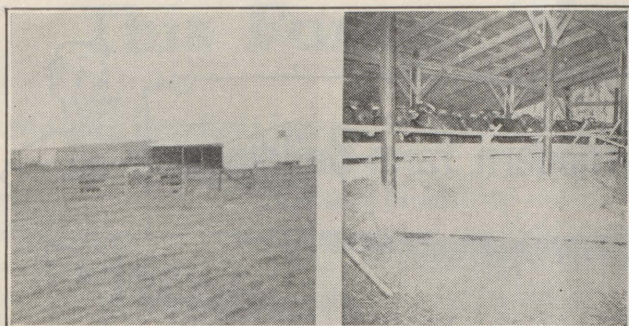
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The well is a really smart idea which Bob got from the Lennoxville Experimental Farm. It's easy to make, cheap and efficient. It simply consists of a square box set near enough to the ground for the livestock to drink but high enough to clear the level of manure after a winter's build up. The picture of the well used with this article was taken in early May and it just cleared the packed bedding nicely. A box is set over to one side of the well and under this is the float which keeps the water at the full level and the heat lamp which keeps the water from freezing. Bob told me that the lamp does more than keep the ice off the water, it keeps it from getting too cold so the stock drink more than would otherwise be the case.



The drinking trough in general use with all outdoor stock.



A general view of the pole barn showing the corral and the silo in the left background.

An inside view of the pole barn showing the Shorthorns feeding.

These Cows Don't Complain

The beef pole barn is another labor saver which he figures is a must for any farmer keeping beef; incidentally he has the same type well here as with the other outdoor stock. He got the plan for the barn from the Doane Agricultural Agency in the States and he can't praise it too highly. "These plans," he told me, "were complete to the last detail with all the quantities required and methods of fitting given, and when we had finished," he went on, "we didn't have more than a wheel barrowful of wood left over. There barns are cheap to build and anybody can build them," he told me, "for there's no fitting of joints or tricky measurements to follow and when you've finished you've got a good all weather barn that'll serve for many years."

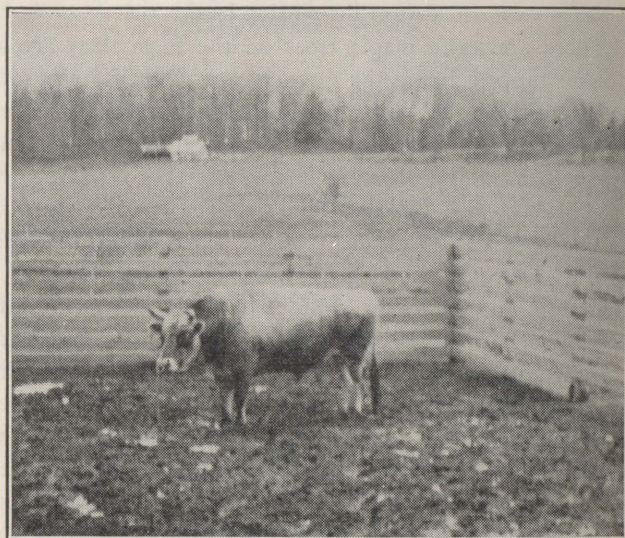
The open side of the barn faces out onto a corral in which the animals can exercise and down one side is a self-feeding silo through which they eat all winter. At present they have to pitch hay in to them, but before another winter gets here Bob figures on having them eat their way through the hay too. This is really getting labor efficiency and with a low capital expenditure too for a pole barn is the cheapest type to build and the horizontal silo is just rough planking reinforced with side wedges. "With this type of a set up can you make money from 17¢ per pound beef?" I wanted to know, "Sure," Bob said, "easily."



Brightlook Daisy, one of Bob's better cows,

Bob bought 40 head of Shorthorns to fill the barn. They wintered on hay and silage until April when they were fed almost 3 pounds of oats apiece per day. He's not doing any milking here, the calves will suck and then the cows will go dry. The cows have all been bred to calve within a six week period except one cow whose calf was born out in the corral in February, I saw the little fellow and he was as chunky as the rest of them. I asked Bob how he figured the cattle made out during the winter, "Fine," he said, "they may have marked time in the coldest part of January but they soon made it up when the warmer weather arrived. They're healthy out here," he went on, "and they have a good warm bed of manure and straw to lie on. It's the only way to keep beef and make money out of them," he concluded.

What Bob figures on doing is to build another barn similar to the first with a corral which takes in the other



Bob keeps his own sire.

end of the self-feeding silo. He'll put the steers and heifers in here and they'll eat their way through half the silo while the cows are doing the same from the other end, and with them both eating through their hay mows they'll require a minimum of labor.

He was careful in the selection of a Shorthorn bull, for he has two definite objectives in view in his breeding program; increased size and blockiness, this will give him a better type of beef with which he hopes to get more premium carcasses.

Bob Simpson's farming operation is a big enterprise, but we have tried to emphasise only three parts of it; his woodlot management practices which would pay dividends on any farm whether large or small, whether highly capitalized or not; his methods of looking after his young stock, and his beef enterprise and once again he uses methods here that would pay dividends on any farm for they're labor and capital saving. This would surely be a good thing for the majority of average sized Quebec farms where both capital and labor are in short supply.

Farm Forum News And Views



Rogers Bradford was the individual high scorer at the Macdonald Farm Day tractor driving competition. Rogers is from the North River Farm Forum and on this occasion he got 245 points out of a possible total of 250. Picture 2 shows the Farm Forum refreshment booth at the Lachute Spring Fair, while in picture 3 the new 1954-55 Farm Forum executive get down to business at Macdonald College. Reading from left to right they are Mrs. Cecil Sly, Keith Bradley, Walter Hodgman, Mrs. Gilbert Telford, and Mrs. Fred Green. In number 4 your president

is enjoying a joke with Miss Jean McLeod, the new Farm Forum Guide editor. Number 5 shows some of the party en route to the annual convention at Saskatoon; they are, with back to camera, Jim Bird, chairman, executive of the National Farm Radio Forum, Gerald Finlay, national board member for Nova Scotia, Bob Knowles, of the C.B.C., and President Hodgman, and in 6 the President is seen discussing a point with Lincoln Dewar, P.E.I. representative at Saskatoon.

Canadians Deeper in Red on Financing

Ottawa (CUC) — Canadians who buy on the instalment system, came out of 1953 a further \$696,663,000 in the red than they had been one year earlier, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The record year for sales finance and acceptance companies saw them handle more than \$942,746,000 worth of retail instalment sales finance.

Top financed items were again used passenger cars which accounted for \$321,225,000, up 14% from \$281,599,000 in 1952. New passenger car financing advanced 29% to \$252,336,000 (compared with \$195,185,000)

while electrical and gas household appliances were financed by \$63,864,000 (49,803,000); radio and television sets, \$37,784,000 (\$21,306,000); and furniture, \$14,003,000 (\$9,455,000).

Cottage Cheese Sales Up

Manufacture and sale of cottage cheese is becoming increasingly important in Canada, states the Dairy Division, Ottawa. One firm has indicated that their sales during March were approximately 300,000 pounds.

More About Bug Killers

by F. O. Morrison

Last month we told you about some of the main types of bug killers and how they worked. This month we have some more information to give.

LINDANE next to D.D.T. is the most useful and best known of the insecticides available for fly control in dairy barns, but should not be used on dairy or meat animals within 30 days of slaughter. Only very small quantities should be used, not more than .03 percent on young calves and .03 to .05 percent on older animals for lice, sheep ticks and mange mites. A special preparation of lindane is used for screw worm and wool maggots in sheep. Very small dosages of lindane are effective against wireworms, root maggots such as carrot rust flies and other insects, for instance, 1 ounce per acre, used as a seed treatment, is advised for wireworms in western Canada. It has recently been shown that small amounts of lindane vaporized continuously into the air will control flies, silverfish and many other household pests but the health hazards of this procedure are not yet fully assessed.

Methoxychlor is the safest of this group on animals and the only one which should be used directly on dairy and meat animals for fly and louse control.

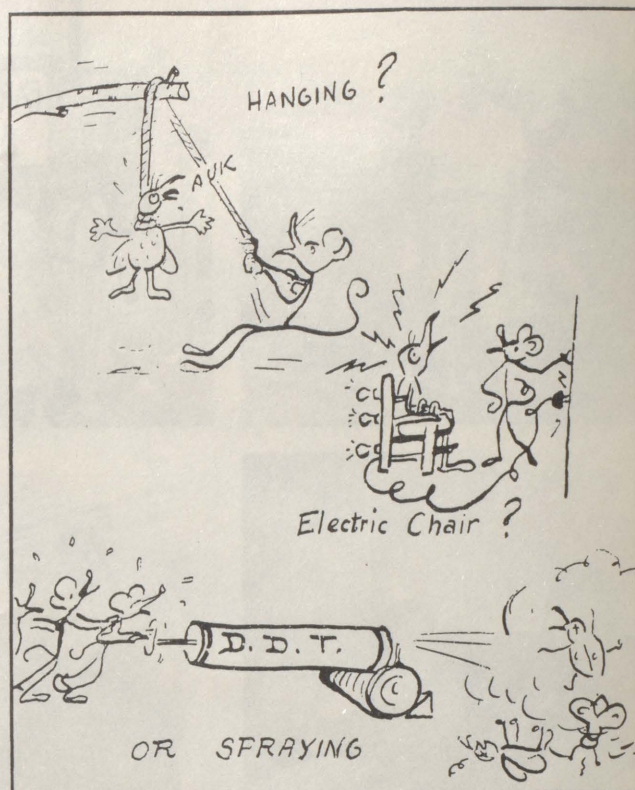
Chlordane is one of the best materials for grasshopper, cockroach and root maggot control. It is, however, toxic to man even on the skin or breathed in and great caution must be exercised in its continuous use where food is handled. Single applications (but not repeated ones) of 0.25 to 0.5 percent chlordane are recommended for control of lice on sheep, goats and other animals. Its use on cattle or in dairy barns is inadvisable.

Toxaphene has been especially valuable for grasshopper control. It will do most of the jobs that chlordane will do but is also toxic to man and animals.

Aldrin and *Dieldrin* are new materials widely used for grasshopper and cotton insect control. They may also prove valuable soil insecticides. The safety of their materials is not yet fully investigated.

Phosphoric Acid Esters

German scientists during the war discovered the insecticidal value of certain phosphoric acid esters. This family of compounds numbers several thousands, but only three or four have been developed commercially. The greatest drawback is the extreme toxicity to warm blooded animals. People engaged in the manufacture and use of these materials and operators applying them may die from absorbing or breathing in infinitesimally small quantities, so that protective clothing, masks and such precautions as frequent washing of the hands, etc., must be practiced. Fortunately, the farmer uses extremely low dosages and the hazard to people consuming treated food is very slight as toxicity is lost rapidly.



Parathion is the best known of these products. Its sale in Canada is limited to 15 percent wettable powders for use against red mites, budmoth and other orchard pests, and 10 percent aerosols for use in greenhouses. Even then the hazard has induced B.C. orchardists to remove all recommendations of this material from their spray calendar. It may, however, be licensed in Canada for other uses as time goes on. Other compounds in this group are: EPN30, Tepp and Hept.

Systemic Insecticides

The latest in insecticides is the use of chemicals which fed to the plant by way of the root or splashed on the foliage are absorbed and distributed by the plant itself to all parts rendering it toxic to all insects that suck its juices and some that eat it. The idea of a systemic insecticide is not new as *sodium selenate* added to the soil has long been known to have this effect, but its toxicity to humans and its persistence in soil and plants made its use of doubtful safety except for ornamental greenhouse plants. The German workers during the war found that several of their phosphoric acid esters were absorbed by plants, but all were so toxic to humans as to be frightening. Later work revealed that some persist in the plant for only a short time. This led to the development in England of *Pestox III*, widely used on hops and beets for sucking insects. *Isopestox*, *Systox* and several other similar products are now produced, but as yet none are licensed for sale in Canada. Nevertheless, they are being thorough-

ly investigated by the Dominion Insecticide Laboratory at London, Ontario, and elsewhere. They show much promise.

Nitroparaffins

The materials of this group are still too new for appraisal. They have both stomach and contact effect on a wide variety of insects and possibly somewhat less toxicity to warm blooded animals than most of the chlorinated hydrocarbons. Damage has been reported to cucumber plants and McIntosh apples, but not to other crops. In the United States where some of these products are now registered for sale, they have been used very successfully for Mexican bean beetle control. Dilan, Prolan and Butan belong to this group.

Miticides

Peculiarly enough a chemical which kills several kinds of insects may be quite harmless to some others and especially to mites which feed on plants. Moreover, materials that kill plant feeding mites are often harmless to insects and to mites that feed on animals. The importance of mites feeding on plants during the past few years, especially in orchards and greenhouses, has led to extensive study of their control. It is impossible to discuss in this short article the resulting innumerable miticides. New ones are appearing every few days. They in turn can be grouped under di-nitro compounds, azobenzene, hydrocarbons, phosphorous compounds and others. They require consideration in a separate discussion.

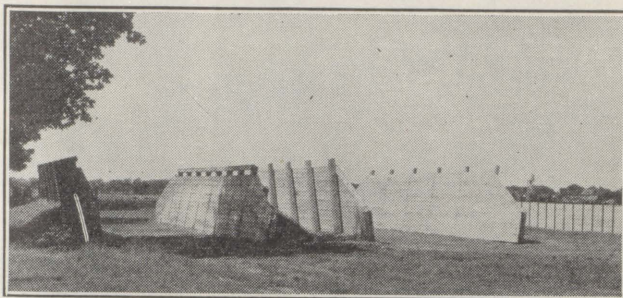
Gases and Fumigants

The killing of insects in closed spaces by gasing or fumigating them is not a new practice, but is mostly reserved for professional "bug killers". The farmer may, however, find it necessary to use fumigants to destroy insects in grain or insects in soil. For the former use many new formulas are available which you just pour on the top of grain in bins or onto sacks spread over the grain. These are largely based on *carbon disulphide* mixed with other chemicals to reduce the fire hazard, *ethylene dichloride-carbon tetrachloride mixtures*, or more recently on *methyl bromide*, or *ethylene dibromide* or both dissolved in oil or oil-like carriers. For soil fumigation there are *chloropicrin*, *ethylene dibromide* and *D.D.* (dichloropropene-dichloropropane) in various formulations and with a host of mechanisms for injecting, drilling, or pouring them into the plough furrow.

"C" Hogs Less Popular

"Recently revised price differentials discounting off-type and out-weight hog carcasses more severely are giving some producers food for thought or cause for complaint. Judging from these complaints 'C' grade carcasses when bumped \$3 per hundredweight below the basic price levels are decidedly less popular than heretofore," states a report from the Calgary office of the Livestock Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Horizontal Silos



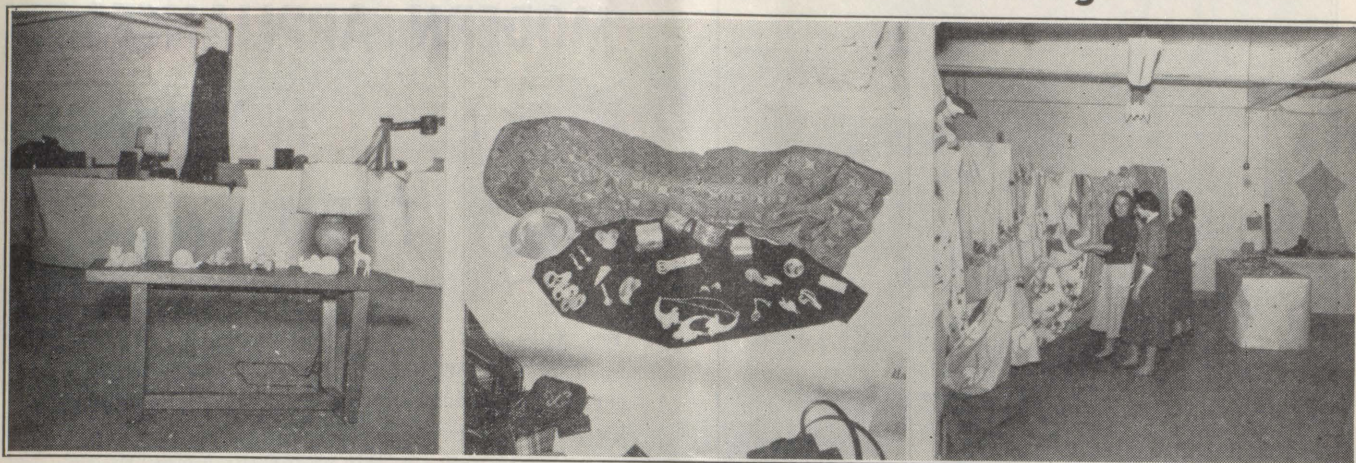
Horizontal silos are fast gaining in popularity particularly since grass silage is being fed so generally. One reason for their popularity is the ease with which they can be built, filled and emptied. Another reason is their cheapness; all you need do is turn to the farm woodlot as a source of material.

For any farmer going in for beef they are a "must". Once filled the cattle can eat their way through them thus cutting down on labor requirement. To be used in this way, of course, the silo should be located close to the pole barn or other form of loose housing adopted. The silo itself should be well drained and have a solid bottom to allow animals to feed under all weather conditions. This can be of concrete, blacktop or crushed stone.

A self-feeder gate which has given good satisfaction in feeding beef cattle at the Central Experimental Farm consists of a wooden framework 5 feet high, across the full width of the silo. This framework is hung from a metal pipe supported by the sidewalls of the silo and moved along as the silage is fed out. The framework is built of 2" x 6" across the top and bottom, with vertical 2" x 4" spaced to allow a feeder opening of 12 inches. To make the gate more rigid it is supported at the bottom by steel fence posts driven into the bottom of the silo in order to restrain the animals from working at the gate to obtain silage beyond their reach.

It was found during very cold weather that this feeder unit and others operated in the Ottawa area suffered from freezing on the face of the silage and interrupted self-feeding. To overcome this problem a cover was placed over the feeder extending to the top of the face of the silo, and jute bags were hung from each feeder opening. Animals were able to push the bags aside and feed freely. This arrangement conserved the natural heat of the silage, reduced freezing to a minimum and served to keep the snow out.

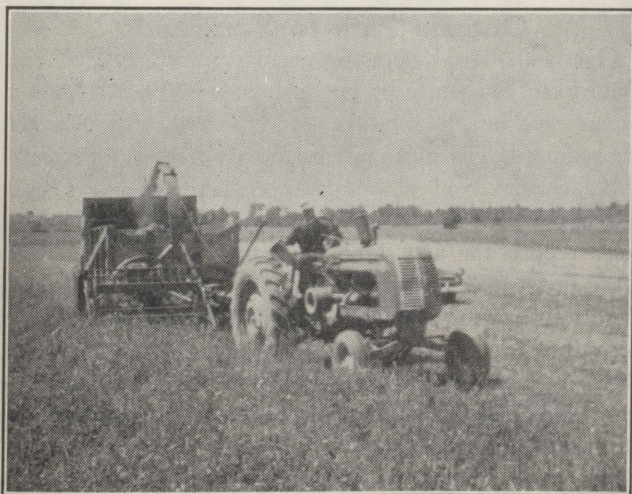
Craft Exhibition at Macdonald College



Woven skirts and stoles; glittering evening bags and carved metal bowls; silver jewelry and leather work, all this and much more was on display at the recently held Annual Craft Exhibition in the Craft Studios at Macdonald College. Most of the work shown had been created by the students taking the Handicrafts course; other exhibitors were students in the School for Teachers, Homemakers and Evening courses.

The three pictures above show some of the work on exhibition. The picture on the left shows some of the whittling done by the students, incidentally they made the table and lamp too. The middle picture shows many of the finely carved metal and silver ornaments which they made, and in the third picture Crystal Cunningham is seen showing some of the fine hand-painted drapes to Marie Crosby.

Harvesting Grass Silage



While one wagon is being loaded in the field, another is on the way to the silo and the third is being unloaded.

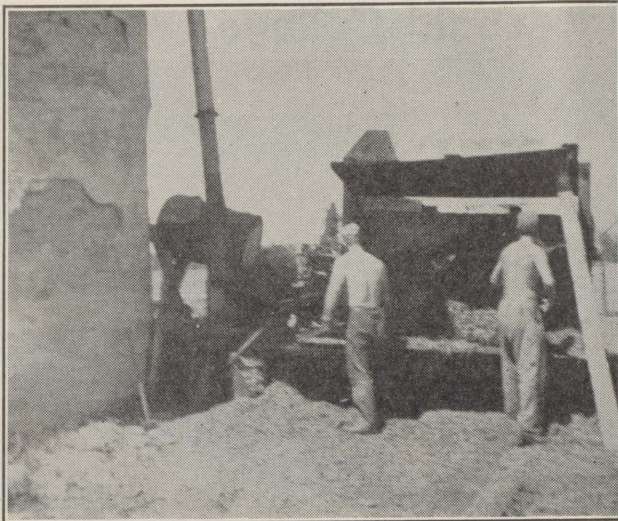
YOU can cut grass silage long, pick it up with a hay loader and wagon and throw it off by pitchforking it into a trench silo, but it's plenty hard work and just as hard all winter cutting it out with a knife as many farmers have found out the hard way. This method may serve a useful purpose on a small farm or have to be used on a low capital farm but it's not to be recommended and certainly won't make too many friends for grass silage feeding. This is not good, for grass silage is good feed; it's high protein feed; it's succulent feed, and cattle thrive on it. Most important, in a wet season

such as we have had this summer it's worth its weight in gold for it can be cut and harvested in weather when you couldn't touch hay.

Nothing makes hay more unpalatable than continued turning and what you finally end up with doesn't make a very succulent feed for either dairy or beef cattle. We don't want to leave the impression that grass silage is taking the place of hay — it isn't, but it is supplementary to it and helps to make full use of green feed which summer and winter is our cheapest source of protein.

We visited the Wendybrook Farms of Pierre Veillon again recently to see how he has his grass silage harvesting operations organized and we found it running pretty smoothly. Admittedly he's a big operator but many smaller operators could learn a lesson from the smooth way he has everything organized, for instance, they know which parts of their machines are most liable to break during harvesting operations and they keep a spare of these on hand so that a minimum of time is lost if and when they have a repair job on their hands — just good farm management practices again.

He has three upright and four horizontal silos to fill, and to put his grass away in as short a time as possible requires quite a bit of organization. Pierre figures they put away 100 to 150 tons of grass silage per day and there's plenty of alfalfa in this, in many places I saw it growing as high as 3 feet!



The forty-five gallon drum is filled with molasses and this runs onto the grass as it is being blown into the silo.

To move this quantity of grass he uses a heavy duty tractor to haul the forage harvester and a high sided wagon. While this wagon is being filled he has a jeep hauling another one to the silo where a third one is being unloaded. All wagons have moveable floors which help with unloading into the blower which shoots the grass up into the silo. Attached to the base of the blower is a 45 gallon drum of molasses which runs into the grass as it is being blown onto the silo.

The only really tough job in the whole operation is the spreading and trampling in the upright silos and the men on the unloading operations spell each other off on this job, altogether he uses 5 men for the entire operation.

All the fields at Wendybrook Farms are large and well shaped, no bad corners to turn around in so that no time is lost in the field operation. On the day we visited the farm they were harvesting one of the fields farthest removed but there were no costly delays and some really beautiful looking grass was going into the old silo.

Denmark Turns to Machines

The number of hired farm labourers in Denmark dropped from 306,900 in 1939 to 193,000 in July, 1953, or 37 per cent, reports the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

This has led to a sharp increase in the use of mechanical equipment, as in many other countries. Tractor numbers increased nearly 11,000 between July, 1952 and July, 1953, to a total of 43,316. Combines on farms jumped from 707 to 1,192 in the same period. It is estimated that an additional 400 combines are maintained at machine stations bringing the 1953 total to nearly 1,600. Milking machines were employed on 53.5 per cent of Denmark's more than 200,000 farms, a rise of nearly five per cent in the past year.

MODERN APPLIANCES in YOUR FARM KITCHEN



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Ontario Pigs to Venezuela

Over a thousand weanling pigs have been shipped from Ontario to Venezuela by air, in lots of 330 head. Various bacon type breeds are taken and no registration papers are required. The pigs must be disease free and tested for T.B., cholera and shipping fever. An official of the Department of Trade and Commerce stationed in Venezuela reports the first shipment arrived in good condition after their 18-hour flight and were sold at cost to hog raisers and members of the National Agrarian Institute, according to an article in the Caracas "El Universal". The article also referred to Canada as a country kept free from vesicular exanthema and other contagious diseases affecting hogs.

*Creative
Typesetting*

by

TYPOGRAPHIC SERVICE REG'D

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1. One of the team members on the business end of an axe. 2. and 4. Mrs. Telford, past president of the Quebec Farm Forums addresses the crowd. 3. Easy does it, in the tractor driving competition. 5. Keith Russell adds up the score. 6. The winners! Brome does it again. 7. But Compton County took the Woodsmen's competition. 8. The sawdust is really flying here.

Farm Day 1954

"NEVER was there a time in the history of the Forum movement when we producers needed a strong and active Farm Forum as to-day!" With this statement as her key-note, Mrs. Gilbert Telford of Shawville, immediate past-president of Quebec Farm Forum Association called on the 300 Forum members attending the Farm Day meeting to get behind their organization for the coming season. "Each member encourage a new member to join and each group organize a group" she suggested as a motto.

In her remarks, Mrs. Telford referred to farm surpluses, price spreads, declining farm net income, and the threat of dairy substitutes as some of the problems requiring group action. She outlined how provincial organizations

like Quebec Farm Forum Association work together through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. "But the C.F.A. is you in the long run" Mrs. Telford pointed out, "You, the individual members, are the foundation of the local groups, the strength behind provincial and national organizations. The farm movement can only be strong and active through your support." The 1953-54 presidential report noted an eighteen percent increase in membership and number of groups during the past season.

The Farm Forum meeting was in charge of Walter S. Hodgman of Birtchton, Compton County, president elect of Quebec Farm Forums. During the course of the morning program he introduced other members of the

1954-55 executive committee; K. T. Bradley, first vice-president from Mansonville; Mrs. Cecil Sly, second vice-president from Shawville; and Mrs. Fred Green, executive member from Compton.

Guest speaker was the Honourable W. M. Cottingham, new Minister of Mines for Quebec. Mr. Cottingham outlined services available to farmers through the Quebec Department of Agriculture. He explained in some detail policies with respect to aluminum sap buckets, bulldozer work, land drainage, and brucellosis.

Keith Russell, secretary-treasurer of the Association, presented cheques to winners of the Quebec Farm Forum Essay Contest. The winners were: Mrs. Gordon French, East Clifton Forum in Compton County; Fred Green, Ive's Hill and Draper's Corner Forum, Sherbrooke District; and Bob Miller, Knowlton Forum, Brome County. Winner of the door prize, two bushels of registered Roxton Seed Oats, was Ainsley Lummis of North River Forum in Argenteuil County.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, Dean and Vice-Principal, welcomed the crowd to the College.

Brome Tractor Team Wins Again

For the second year in a row, Brome County team won the Macdonald Shield in the safe tractor driving competition. Captained by John Beerwort, with Edgar Lawrence, Arthur Mizner, and Weldon Hadlock, the Brome team fought it out with the Compton team and the four drivers from Rouville-Shefford. Brome ran up a total of 995 points, Compton 973, and Rouville-Shefford 970. Nine district Farm Forum teams competed.

Perfect score for each of the five events was 250. Rogers Bradford of the Argenteuil County team drove a tractor and two-wheeled manure spreader in the Trailed Implement Hitch and Unhitch event and topped all competitors with a score of 245. John Beerwort's handling of a four-wheeled rubber-tired farm wagon in the Four Axle Backup also drew admiring cheers from the crowd. John attained a total of 240 points, an outstanding score for this difficult course.

It was not clear until the final scores were all in and tabulated which team would win. This added an extra bit of pressure to the drivers and sharpened the interest of the crowd. Professor Angus Banting, who was in charge of the competition, remarked afterwards on the excellence of the driving this year. He concluded that, "County competitions ahead of time serve to focus attention on better and safer tractor driving as well as making sure your best drivers represent you in the provincial competition."

Other Competitions

Out at the Chalet at Morgan Arboretum, Compton County walked off with the honours in the Woodsmen's Competition. All tried and true woodsmen from around Sawyerville, the team consisted of Gordon French, Mal-

colm McBurney, Graydon Montgomery, and Desmond Bain.

Before the competition, Dr. W. H. Brittain explained the improvement cutting, reforestation, and experimental projects being carried on in the 700 acre tract. The cars were conducted through the trails where they could see the work at first hand. Livestock men had a chance to see the College herds on pasture on their way to the woods.

Ladies at Farm Day learned about new fabrics and saw a houseplant potting and propagation demonstration. Like the men they had an opportunity of matching their skills. Mrs. L. Haynes won first prize in textile identification. Second and third prizes were won by Mrs. Vera Parker and Mrs. Edith Blagrove. Mrs. J. D. Lang of Brysonville won three named African violets for identifying the most houseplants.

By five o'clock the farm equipment on the back campus had been moved away. The last pieces of rope and stakes marking the tractor course were piled up and on their way to the barn. When you looked around the last few people were just leaving for home — Farm Day was over for another year.

Cowless Pastures

One of these days dairy cows may disappear from Canadian pastures. Experiments now underway in New Jersey indicate that it is much more profitable to bring pasture to the cows than to let them out on pasture.

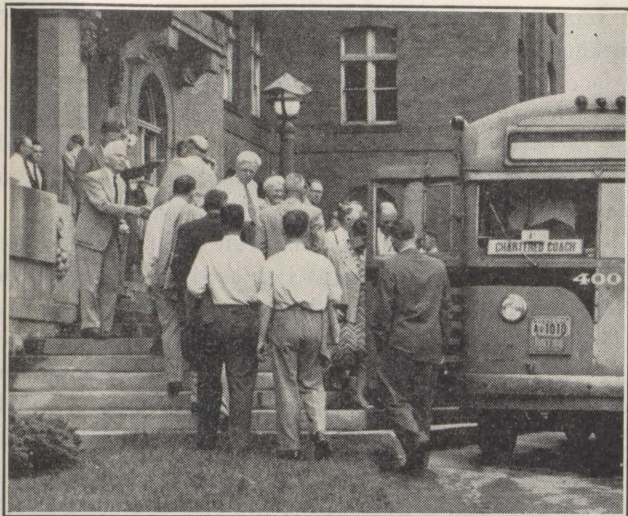
During the tests, 50 head of Holstein cows were kept in their barn all summer. Each day at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. a wagon load of green feed was harvested and fed to the cattle. Cows were given the opportunity to eat all the green feed they could consume.

The experiment showed that 50 cows each ate an average of 92 pounds of green feed daily. The persistency of their production was greater than cows out on pasture. The latter dropped off in production sharply during the summer when pastures were short. It was estimated that at least 920 pounds of feed (green basis) were saved daily by bringing it to the cows instead of letting them trample the pasture. Fertilization was an important part of the project.

Experimenters were prompted to carry out these tests by two factors. The first was the excessive waste which reached as high as 25 per cent of the total grass available. This wastage represents an economic loss to dairymen that is becoming increasingly critical as the value of land increases. By cutting the grass and taking it to the cows it is possible to harvest all the forage grown without any grazing losses.

Perhaps the most important advantage of this type of feeding is the elimination of summer slumps in milk production during dry spells when grass becomes short.

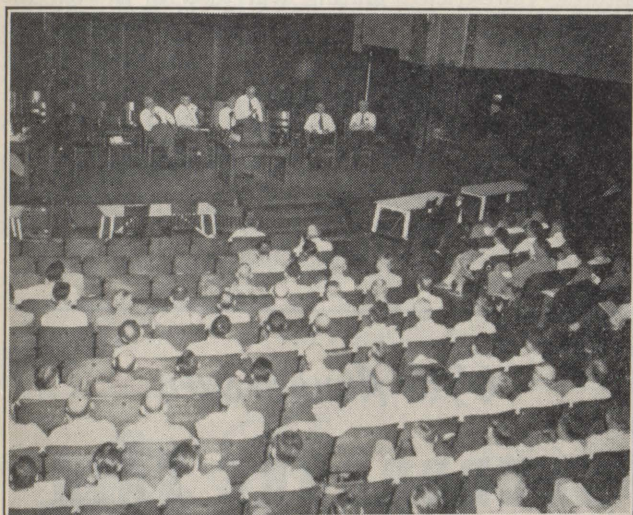
The A.I.C. Looks At Canadian Agriculture



Some of the delegates leaving for a tour of Montreal.



The chicken barbecue had to move indoors on account of rain.



Sir James Scott-Watson addressed a capacity house.



Members of the Phytopathological Section took a break for a photograph.

The Agricultural Institute of Canada took a good hard look at the state of Canadian agriculture in its four day convention at Macdonald College.

THE four day annual conference of the A.I.C. which was held recently at Macdonald College covered a wide variety of fields related to agriculture.

The keynote address was given by Sir James Scott Watson who is director general of the national agricultural advisory service of the British Ministry of Agriculture. He stressed the fact that only one-third of the world's population were adequately fed and we were increasing



PRESIDENT GEORGE SMITH

our population in the world by 40 million extra people per year. Instead of conserving our soil, he went on to tell the assembled delegates, we are wasting it at a prodigious rate and we will soon reach the point where there will not be enough new lands to bring into production to make up for this deficiency. He then went on to stress the fact of loss through erosion and said that it had been estimated that the current loss was around 13 million acres per year — equivalent to about half of England's total farm lands.

On the other side of the ledger he mentioned the increasing rate of technical progress which is helping the world to increase its total supply of food without having to make any increase in existing acreages. He went on to stress that the introduction of fertilizers, mechanization, improvement in plants, improved pest, disease and weed control helped greatly to bring about this increase in food production.



The band of the Royal Montreal Regiment entertained during the Provincial Reception.

Butter is too expensive

Following this speech three well-known figures in the agricultural world held a panel discussion on what's in store for Canadian agriculture. Livestock is essential to the welfare of agriculture, the panel held, but we put too much emphasis on the fat content of milk whereas the non-fat part is much more beneficial. Butter, they said, is not superior to margarine in any way and it is time that the dairy industry got away from fixed standards and found more economical outlets for its fats, such as a dairy spread using skim milk solids.

Foods high priced

H. S. Fry of Winnipeg told the assembled delegates that many consumers blamed the high price of food on the farmer yet they would pay more for bacon in a fancy package that hides the quality, and they have been known to pay nearly twice as much for an imported cabbage because it had a green color although its food content was much lower than that of the home grown one. He then said that a family with an income of \$3500 in the United States consumes about 45 percent more food than a family getting \$1000 a year and food intake will continue to rise until peoples' incomes reached the \$7000 per year level the Conference was told.

A look in the future

The economists took a look at the year 2000 and found that agriculture had changed little. The continuation of present trends had further cut down on the number of farms and farmers in Canada, farms were more commercial, had more of their capital in machinery and land, less in buildings, the livestock population in eastern Canada had increased with more grass feeding, and more grain coming down from the west. Eastern farmers being nearer to the large urban centers were specializing in more livestock to meet the growing needs.

Pasture In The Rotation

Pasture in the rotation gives the farmer an opportunity to thoroughly work the soil and restore fertility by working in manure or commercial fertilizer into the surface layer. It permits the use of the larger growing deeper-rooted more productive grasses and legumes which may be harvested for hay or silage, or grazed as the need arises. This allows the farmer to adjust his forage program to fluctuations in production.

In trials conducted by the Experimental Farms Service at Ottawa and at a number of Branch Stations in Eastern Canada, it has been shown that the rotation pasture has provided a fairly uniform production throughout the season allowing an almost constant rate of stocking. In areas where drought periods are long the total seasonal production was higher than from any other type of pasture.

Maintenance of rotation pastures involves management practices that are more exacting than those of permanent pastures. Unrestricted grazing will tend to shorten the life of the legumes. Large quantities of nutrients are removed from the soil and this necessitates replacement by the use of manure or commercial fertilizer. In a rotation it may be advisable to apply half the manure to the hoed crop, or at the time of seeding down, and the remainder in the fall of the year as top dressing to the pasture. Commercial fertilizer may be applied in the intervening years to maintain a high level of production.

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ALEX C. ROSS
Managing Director

J. E. LAMONTAGNE
Secretary

New Industry in Operation

Yesterday, in company with Jim MacNeil, I dropped in at the Coffee Shop of the Lord Nelson, at noon, and there ran into Jack Schaffner, a director of Acadia Food Limited — the Valley firm which manufactures "Scotties" potato chips — and Mike Murphy, sales manager, who is doing a promotional job of introducing the chips to the consuming public of Nova Scotia.

Just to prove that "Scotties" were fully equal to those manufactured elsewhere — and, to quote Mr. Murphy, "I think they are the best obtainable..." we were presented with a couple of 25¢ boxes of the product. A couple of happy Scotsmen at this point — we might have been given the 5¢ foil-wrapped package. The quality is the same but the quantity...!!!

We learned from Mr. Schaffner that Acadia Foods Ltd., a new Nova Scotia industry, is located a couple of miles outside of Kentville, that it has been in operation but a couple of months, that it employs about 20

Sold in hundreds of millions

"SALADA" TEA BAGS

people, and that it is geared to produce about 200,000 cases, or 600,000 pounds, of potato chips. This is the equivalent of 1,200 tons of potatoes, or the production of 200 acres, averaging 200 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre. It takes 4 pounds of potatoes to make 1 pound of chips.

We learned, too, that all varieties of potatoes "will not chip", and that potatoes of high carbohydrate content are preferred. Acadia Foods likes Cobblers for early operations; Katahdins, Kennebecs, and Sebagos during the October-January production period; and then Netted Gems for later season operations.

Potatoes that come to maturity, and whose tops die down naturally, are believed to be better for processing purposes, rather than those whose tops are killed by frost. So, those who are interested in producing potatoes for chips should get them in the ground early in the season.

Back at the office, the packages were immediately spotted by the secretarial staff and the treat was on us. The chips disappeared like magic amid such comment as "Aren't they white!" and "Haven't they a lovely flavour!" Shirley Lyons maintained that they were: "the best I have ever tasted."

Be that as it may, on our first trip to the Valley, we intend to drop in at the plant, which Ralph Bayne manages, and see something more of this new Nova Scotia industry which

certainly is an asset to the potato industry of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia Farm News

"O-Bomb" May Destroy Mankind

The "O-bomb" (over-population) is a far greater hazard to humanity than the atom and hydrogen bombs put together.

This is the opinion of Dr. Robert Gesell, chairman of the department of physiology, University of Michigan, who points out that each year the "O-bomb explosion" increases the human race by 25,000,000 newcomers. For the subsistence of this added mass of population at least 25,000,000 acres of arable land are required. The necessity of feeding these extra mouths could theoretically reduce the world to poverty and destroy mankind since most of the arable land is now under cultivation, Dr. Gesell thinks and suggests increased production on available cultivated lands as one solution to this problem.

Consumption of milk in fluid form in most of the main dairy producing countries has shown a marked increase over prewar.

About 40 per cent of the total milk production of the World was used in liquid form for human consumption and stock feeding before the war. Today the figure is about 47 per cent.

Condensed milk production throughout the world has increased since 1938 by about 50 per cent.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Farming In Quebec

by Pierre Labrecque*

ONE must take into consideration the peculiar situation which Quebec holds in the Canadian economy to form a clear picture of agriculture and especially the livestock industry in this province. Quebec's French Canadian farmers are just as alert to progress and the application of new methods as their confreres in other parts of Canada. Do not forget that they founded the first dairy school in North America in 1881 at St. Denis in Kamouraska county, nine years before a similar school was opened in Wisconsin. They imported the first cream separator into this continent and installed it at Ste. Marie in Beauce County; they organized the continent's first Home Economics schools, which have served as models to many other countries.

But at present they are torn between two forces; those of modern progress in farming, as exemplified by increasing mechanization, specialization of production, new methods of marketing, and their traditional way of life which is based on more than three centuries of history. Their understanding of life results from a succession of generations who have lived on the ancestral homestead. They constitute a group of farmers anxious to live in harmony with their neighbours; they are, as a rule, worthy Canadians, faithful to Canada but of French blood and Latin culture, and livestock breeding is the important material basis of their prosperity.

There are 623,091 farms in Canada, and Quebec raises animal products on 134,336 farms situated within its borders. Most of these are farmed by their owners and the average area is 125 acres, as compared with 280 acres for the average in other parts of the country. Their mean value, land and buildings, was estimated at \$50 per acre in 1951. Thus, it can readily be seen that Quebec farms are, on the whole, small, with only 52.6% of their acreage under cultivation. It is interesting to note that of the total area of the Province of Quebec, which is 335,270, 440 acres, only 5% are tillable, and only 2½% are improved land.

There does not seem to be much possibility of any considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation in the near future. Eventually, of course, we must strive to intensify the development of our existing new settlements, in this way achieving a production sufficient for local needs.

In certain districts farms are hilly and rocky, and this prevents any wide-spread policy of mechanization. In certain cases, on account of soil deficiencies, crops are restricted. We would like to produce high-protein legumes such as alfalfa, clover, and other, everywhere in the Province, but in certain districts it is simply not possible. This fact hampers our dairy production, and the average production of our cows is about 5,000 pounds a year. We still have to depend on imported feed grain for our cattle, but I hope that our technicians will be able to greatly improve the present conditions.

On this area of various types of soils, our farmers are striving, with a considerable measure of success, to make a living with livestock. According to the 1951 figures, Quebec farms were supporting 232,863 horses, 1,640,000 cattle, 1,108,000 hogs, 316,000 sheep and about 10,000,000 hens. This is 30% fewer horses, 6.7% fewer cattle, 40% fewer sheep and 37% more hogs and 25% more hens than in 1941, ten years before.

A heavy decline has taken places in horse and sheep population, and a smaller decline in the number of cattle on farms; at the same time, there has been a great increase in hogs and poultry. In short, our farmers have decided to take advantage of the favourable conditions resulting from the war and have chosen the better paying lines of livestock.

Net revenue to farmers from their operations in 1951 was \$337,578,000, six times what it was twenty years before, in 1931; and three-quarters of this revenue comes from livestock and livestock products.

The importance of the Quebec livestock industry can be appreciated when it is remembered that in 1951 the Province of Quebec produced milk valued at 150½ millions of dollars; that we marketed one million hogs valued at 52½ million dollars; that we produced 52 million dozen eggs; and that all this represents only 55% to 60% of our needs. The City of Montreal alone requires 1,200,000 pounds of milk a day. The urgent necessity of developing still greater production, of devising means of producing better quality products and of obtaining the best possible marketing facilities is immediately obvious.

Our agriculture is certainly progressing and undergoing certain modifications. Some lines are being developed at the expense of others. Horses and sheep are losing ground — the old grey mare is not what she used to be, because she does not exist any more. Horses and sheep, for various

*From a talk to the A.I.C. Convention, June, 1954.

reasons, have been replaced by other lines of livestock which offer better returns.

Lately we have seen a tendency toward larger farms. It is difficult to see what this will lead to, because of the way our rural people like to live. Only about 3% of our farmers breed pure-bred stock. Many may not have the ability, nor the means, to be a pure-bred breeder, and it must be realized that good grade cattle, if well fed, may often be more profitable. I am not inclined to recommend pure-bred stock in all sections of this province, because I am well aware that, in certain districts, they could not survive, at least, they could not retain their standard, regardless of the breed. Animals are the product of the soil — it would be foolish to believe the contrary and contend that animals are the producers of the soil.

An abundant production of feed crops is essential to success, and this is the limiting factor in a livestock programme. Too often the situation is just reversed. I know there are two schools of thought on this subject, and they do not always agree when discussing field crops. For my part, I believe in grass silage and pasture improvement; I believe in good hay production. These are essentials. One can always import feed grains, but I fail to see any economy in importing hay.

We are better feeders than we used to be, and I believe that our livestock are better, genetically, than they used to be. Pastures are being somewhat improved. The hay crop is better and grains and feed are put to better use. Our breeders are making better use of commercial concentrates. This is a break from methods which prevailed 25 years ago. But we are still far from the final goal. Nevertheless, of late years, activity in breeding and farming in general has been stepped up. Marketing conditions have greatly improved. Demand is greater and though the cost of production is higher, we can expect a margin of profit sufficiently encouraging to maintain production at least at its present level.

Many other factors are operating as inducements to progress. Our farmers have greater opportunities to acquire more knowledge of farming. Agronomes have intensified their work; extension service in other fields covers more ground. Twenty years ago the appropriations for agriculture in Quebec were 4 million dollars; in 1951 they amounted to 14 million dollars, and this budget has made possible the drafting and carrying out of new and more efficient policies.

And what of the future? Will Quebec's farmers and breeders be equal to the task of supplying the food requirements of a rapidly growing population during the next 20 or 25 years? I believe they will. Our farmers realize they are living in a section where there is a deficit of animal products; that the industrial districts close at hand constitute their natural and their main market; they know that Quebec is becoming industrialized rapidly and that the demand for foodstuffs will increase accordingly. Marketing prospects should be excellent in the years to come.

More Lime Being Used

Quebec farmers spread 260,446 tons of limestone and 68,266 cubic yards of marl on their fields during 1953, according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture, based on their total payments of transportation subsidies.

This would make quite a pile of limestone if it were all in one place, but even so it represents only 1.93 tons per farm, or something less than 2 acres per farm limed each year. We are still a long way from having all our acid soil corrected. Nevertheless, the amount of lime used is increasing year by year, which is gratifying.

Contributing to this increase is the continuing policy of the Department by virtue of which assistance is given toward paying transportation costs of the lime to the farm. Provided the lime is of a certain standard, i.e. has a neutralizing value of not less than 85% and is of a certain fineness, generous grants are available for purchasers. These grants are valid up until March, 1955, but there is every reason to suppose that they will be continued again next year.

The countries that have used more than 5000 tons last year are as follows:

Yamaska	11,286 tons
Rouville	11,077
Bellechasse	10,898
Nicolet	10,118
Lotbinière	9,910
St. Hyacinthe	9,527
Bagot	8,815
Dorchester	8,108
Portneuf	7,677
Beauce	7,608
Shefford	7,305
Levis	6,533
Kamouraska	6,231
Megantic	5,784
Verchères	5,654
Rivière du Loup	5,569
Iberville	6,434
Arthabaska	5,155

To obtain the transportation grants, shipments must be of carload of 30 tons or more, accompanied by a delivery permit for each complete carload, in conformity with the reduced tariff granted by the railway companies. These permits are issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The Department will pay a grant equal to the transportation charges, provided this is not more than \$2.00 per ton, and an additional grant of half the excess if the charges are more than \$2.00 per ton. The seller pays all the freight charges, and claims against the Department later.

If the lime is delivered by truck, the Department pays at the rate of 10 cents per ton for each of the first 10 miles and 5 cents per ton for each of the next 20 miles, up to a maximum of \$2.00 per ton.

In remote areas, where the limestone has to be shipped by rail from the quarry and by truck from the nearest railway station to the farm, the Department pays, starting from the 6th mile, 10 cents per ton for each of the next 10 miles and 5 cents per ton for each of the next 20 miles.

This is a joint policy with the Federal Government.

Carry On, Ormstown!



One of the outdoor sports indulged in by the Midway workers was digging drains in a futile effort to get rid of the water.

Perhaps the change in dates will do the trick; Ormstown fair directors haven't had any co-operation from the weather for a long time. Next year their fair will run from the 8th to the 11th of June, and it is certainly to be hoped that the rain, which kept the crowd away this year, will be over and done with.

The fair grounds were a quagmire, and even though cinders and shavings had been spread wherever anyone was likely to walk, one still sank down to the ankles in goo. Operators of the rides were digging holes in front of their concessions and dipping out the water that drained into them with pails; but even these measures didn't do much to dry the ground. The race track was absolutely unusable and all in all it was not much fun outdoors for anyone.

But inside the comfortable arena the livestock show went on as usual, with numbers of exhibitors down some (people in the area were way behind with the work, and a good many of them couldn't risk taking much time off in case the weather improved) but with quality, on the whole well up, perhaps even a little better than last year. The heavy horse show was up to par, and the light horse show, with about 145 horses taking part, was really worth seeing. Those who didn't get a chance to watch the cattle judging during the day had an opportunity to see the animals as they were paraded around the arena each evening.

What helped, financially, was the extra large attendance at the evening horses shows. Reserved seat sales were much better than usual, probably because a good many people who didn't try to brave the weather during the daytime made up for it by coming out in the evening.

The fair directors booked only one vaudeville act, and are thanking their lucky stars that they didn't sign up for more. The clown in the trick car didn't perform in front of the grandstand, of course, but made his appearance in the arena at each of the evening shows. Incidentally, it was the same man (though not the same car)

that had put on the same act at Ormstown twenty-five years ago.

Cattle shown, by breeds, were as follows:

Ayrshires	109 head
Holsteins	87
Jersey	77
Canadian	64
Aberdeen Angus	25

The junior show was up to its usual high standard, and the immaculately clad youngsters never fail to make a good impression. The way the young folk fit and show their animals, and their keenness in competition, are indications that there will be good showmen and good cattlemen in this district for a long time to come.

The judging contest, open to all comers, was won by Milton Hooker, who also won the judging contest for Jersey showmen. Ken McOuat won the Holstein judging section and Raymond Smith was the best Ayrshire judge.

The showmanship contest for juniors was won by Bruce Cairncross in the senior class and by George Donaldson in the junior, while Alvin Ness won the beginners' class.

In the calf classes, top animals were shown by Alton McEwen and Jean McEwen with Jerseys, by Marjorie Bryson and John McArthur with Ayrshires, and by Jeanette Thurston and Florence Lalonde in Holsteins.

The sheep, swine and beef cattle shows were up to standard, and the poultry show was considerably better than usual.

Livestock Placings

In Holsteins, W. K. McRae & Son of Howick dominated, taking senior and grand championships in both males and females, reserve senior and grand and junior in males, and junior in females. J. J. Murphy of Huntingdon had the two reserves in females, and the reserve junior male went to I. Morgan & Son of Lisbon, N.Y., whose entries were always well up in the individual classes. McRae won three of the group classes, with D. Hamilton of Huntingdon taking the senior get of sire and the progeny of dam.



One of the junior Jersey classes.



Progress around the grounds was a tricky business.

Honours were more evenly distributed in the Ayrshire placings. P. D. McArthur's herd contributed the senior and grand champion bull and the junior female, and won the junior get of sire class. J. P. Bradley had the two reserves among the females, and the senior and grand female champion was R. R. Ness and Son's Burn-

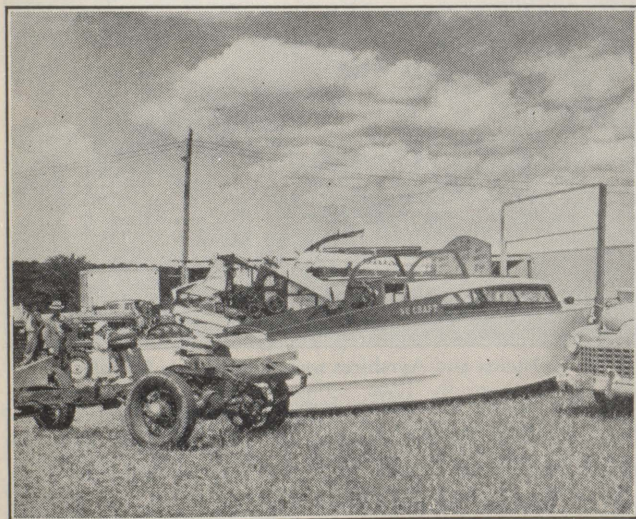
side White Feature. Ness entries also won the graded herd class.

Sunnydale Military Boy came from across the border to win the reserve senior and grand place among the males for C. Cook of Burke, N.Y., and the junior championship went to J. G. Wilson on Alderwood Senator. G. Whyte had the reserve junior, and showed the top dairy herd and the senior get of sire. Bradley had progeny of dam.

Dr. G. R. McCall's Jerseys did well for their owner, bringing him the two senior and grand championships, the reserve junior male and female ribbons, and the progeny of dam class. W. T. McEwen & Sons won all the other group classes and the reserve senior and grand in males. R. L. McCaig & Sons had the reserve senior and grand female and Mrs. R. L. McCaig showed the junior female champion. Another American entry, L. F. Benware of Malone, showed the junior male.

In the Angus classes the entries of L. T. Porter dominated, with Brysonwood Farms and Dr. McCall also figuring in the placings. Mrs. W. C. Pitfield had no competition with her Shorthorns.

Where Were The Crowds?



Machinery row had just about everything — even boats.

In contrast to the Ormstown debacle, the Lachute Fair, held June 9th to 12th, was blessed with ideal weather, with the exception of a shower or two. And yet spectator attendance was disappointing. True, the crowd in the open-air stands watching the judging was large on the big days, but the Midway concessionaires had a poor time of it and the parking lot attendants were seldom over-worked. Probably weather again had a lot to do with it; a few fine days after weeks of rain must be used to the best advantage to overcome the many idle days when the fields couldn't be worked.

But from the point of view of an agriculture show, Lachute again staged a beauty. Entries were not as large as usual, in the cattle classes, but there were plenty of top

animals to make an outstanding exhibit, and the crowd followed the placing with keen interest. The horse judging went on in the "green ring" without benefit of many spectators, except those that managed to glance over from the grandstand in the intervals between the horse races and the excellent vaudeville acts, but the night show drew plenty of satisfied customers.

The farm machinery exhibits were all in place, probably more of them than usual. Practically everything one could use on the farm was there, with all the improvements that the manufacturers have thought up since last year. There was even a display of moderately-priced plywood boats of various types, from small runabouts to cabin cruisers. Barn cleaners, chain saws, combines, harvesters for every possible kind of crop, tractors of all shapes and sizes, automobiles; all these and many others were spotted on the grounds, most of them working.

A few figures will give an idea of the size of the exhibits.

	Exhibitors	Head
Light horses	28	78
Heavy horses	21	121
Ayrshires	16	129
Canadians	2	20
Gurnseys	4	40
Holsteins	11	75
Jerseys	4	58
Aberdeen Angus	4	20
Sheep	7	172
Hogs	6	68
Poultry	15	346
Rabbits	2	7

Not every exhibitor brought a whole herd, of course. Two exhibitors listed in the table as showing Holsteins had only one animal each, and two others had two.



The grade express horse class.

Similarly, in the Angus class, two exhibitors had eight animals each, the other two only a couple. In heavy horses, Gilbert Arnold with 31 entries and Kenneth Pritchard with 20 had the largest numbers of entries.

The Jersey show was just a trifle smaller than in 1953, by 6 head to be exact, but the general quality of the offerings was excellent. The Shawbridge Boy's Farm herd was out again but didn't figure as conspicuously in the winnings as they did last year, when they and the McCall and McElroy entries provided most of the competition.

Ayrshire exhibits went down in numbers last year, but bounced back this time with 40 more out than in 1953. Holsteins, on the other hand, dropped by 45 head.

With a fair that has been in existence as long as Lachute has (the first show was staged in 1826) it is not easy to think up something that hasn't been tried before, and we have no startling innovations to mention. Mention should be made, however, of the essentially happy character of this spring show. Everybody seems to be in a good mood; all those who have any contact with the public seem to be doing their jobs because they like



Judy and Arthur McElroy have started their ring careers early. Arthur's entry went on to the reserve junior championship.

to; the visitors are all in holiday spirits, and everything seems to go smoothly. Of course, the sparkling condition of the buildings, and the clean grounds, have a lot to do with making this show the success it always seems to be.

In Ayrshire judging, Black, Bradley, Morrin Bros. and Cumming Bros. figured in the top placings, along with Erskine McOuat who had his Barbarry Lane Significant for senior and grand champion bull. J. P. Bradley & Son had the junior champion bull, and Bradley and Morrin's Brookview Lawrence was reserve senior and grand. Bradley's breeder's herd also went to the top. Morrin Bros. had the reserve junior bull.

In females, J. H. Black's Willowhaugh Evergreen went to the senior and grand slot, and Black also took the senior get of sire and the progeny of dam in the group classes. Bradley had the reserve senior and grand championship on Glengarry Wonderful, and Cumming Bros. had the junior and the reserve junior, as well as the junior get of sire.

The top placings in the Holsteins were well distributed around. Basil Dawley had the senior and grand champion



Holsteins and Ayrshires were judged side by side.

bull, the junior champion female and the best breeder's herd. Arnold Parker showed R. A. Blondie Inka for senior and grand female with the reserve going to J. A. Meyer. Reserve junior ribbon went to H. W. J. Wilson. Archie Graham had the junior champion bull and Albert d'Aoust the reserve.

J. A. Meyer had the graded herd and the junior get of sire awards, and Albert D'Aoust those for the senior get and the progeny of dam.

Dr. McCall, J. J. McKenzie, R. H. McElroy and the Boy's Farm had the Jersey herds on display, and all managed to place at the top in one class or another; competition was keen and the animals in splendid condition. In the bull championship classes McKenzie had senior and grand and reserve junior, with McCall taking the other two. In females, McCall had senior and grand and the junior, the Boy's Farm had the reserve senior and grand, and McElroy the reserve junior. McCall had the graded herd award, McElroy progeny of dam, the



Twenty-eight senior heifers came out in this class, which produced the junior champion.

Boy's Farm the junior get of sire; McKenzie took the other group awards, including that for the best herd at the show.

A. J. Billingham and three St. Jacques were showing Guernseys. Senior bull champion was A. J. Billingham's, but the junior champion for L. G. St. Jacques was also the grand champion. St. Jacques entries won the other awards except the senior and grand female championship which went to Billingham. St. Jacques won the group classes.

Marcel and Ernest Sylvestre were showing Canadiens, and most of the entries, and the prizes, were Marcel's.

Mrs. Peter Williamson and A. D. McGibbon & Sons were in the ring with Dual Purpose Shorthorns, with a few animals shown by Mrs. Ethel McGibbon. In the bull classes Mrs. Williamson had the champions and McGibbon the reserves, with the order exactly reversed in the female classes. Mrs. Williamson didn't show in the graded herd and senior get of sire classes, but took the other three group awards.

Angus classes were pretty well dominated by the L. T. Porter entries. There was no senior champion in the bull classes, but Porter's Eilenmere of Birch Bell 2nd was made junior and grand champion, with B. McKellar's entry being reserve. Porter also had the female championships with McCall in reserve, and won three of the group classes, McCall taking the progeny of dam class.

Netherdale Farm was the only one showing Herefords, and the Scotch Shorthorn entries all came from Saraguay Farm.

All seven of the usual breeds of sheep were on display. In Oxfords, H. Skinner had the best ram, ewe and pen. Boyd Ayre had the ram, ewe and pen in Southdowns, the ram and pen in Suffolks and Cheviots, and the ewe and pen in Hampshires. Slack Bros. showed the best Shropshire ram, the Cheviot ewe and the Hampshire ram. D. A. Cumming took the ram and pen prize in Leicesters, with W. E. Burton showing the champion ewe in this breed.

Carson Tomalty showed Berkshires and Tamworths, but his Yorkshires gave place to exhibits of Ernest Sylvestre and W. E. Burton. Sylvestre had the best exhibit of swine, and took the prize for sow and pen, W. E. Burton getting the boar ribbon.

Power Means Profits

Farm electrification is going on apace in Quebec with the active encouragement and help of the government authorities. During the 10 years from 1941 to 1951 the number of farms in Ontario served by electricity almost doubled; but in Quebec, they tripled in number. In the United States about 77% of all farms have electricity; here in Quebec the figure is 80%.

These figures were quoted by W. Lavigne of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company at a dinner held recently at St. Croix, when the members of the 4-H Club of St. Edouard de Lotbinière were presented with a trophy as winners of a contest on rural electrification which had been held by the company.

The course, one of many which the company organizes, was designed to point up the many different ways in which electricity can be used on the farm. Many farmers take electricity as a matter of course for lighting, but sometimes do not realize the countless jobs around the farm that can be done more easily and faster with the help of electric power. Farming is a competitive business, and the man who makes the most money is the one that can produce at the lowest cost. Farm labour is hard to get and is expensive; and electric power is one way of cutting costs and getting the work done with a smaller labour force.

At the head table at the dinner were Rene Bernatchez, M.L.A. for Lotbinière, Jean Charles Magnan, director of the Agricultural Instruction Service of the Department of Agriculture, Jean Paul Lettre, associate director of the same service, Louis Philippe Paquet, chief of the Young Farmers' Clubs, and Vincent Lanouette, the regional agronomist who had coached the winning team.

A. C. Abbot, vice-president of Shawinigan, underlined the splendid cooperation that exists between his company and the Department of Agriculture, noting particularly the importance which the Department places on education and the help it gives to young boys and girls to learn all they can of better farm practices.

R.O.P. — Postal or Otherwise

The Department, and specifically the Postal R.O.P. Division, is issuing another appeal to all farmers to take advantage of this service the Department offers.

The object of milking records is to let the farmer know just what each animal in his herd is producing, and whether or not she is earning her keep. The records are obtained by weighing each cow's milk and testing it for butterfat content during the whole lactation period. Some

farmers contend that it is a waste of time to weigh the milk during the last two or three months of the lactation period, because the cows are down so far in production. But this is a wrong idea. Many cows, true, give a lot of milk early in the lactation period and then fall off; but others behave differently and give a more uniform flow, without peaks and drops, all through the period. The latter group will probably give a higher total quantity of richer milk, but this fact is not realized if accurate records are not kept for the whole lactation period.

The Postal R.O.P. works twelve months a year and their services are available to every farmer in the province.

Sherbrooke Show August 28 To September 3

So that exhibitors can pack up and move on to the Quebec show, the Sherbrooke Summer Exhibition will be emptied of exhibits on Friday morning, but everything is to be going full blast on the opening day, and the grandstand show will continue every night including Friday the 3rd. There will be no charge for admission to the grounds, nor for parking, that evening.

Apart from this change, the fair programme will continue as usual, and the Directors are hoping for their usual big week. It is also announced that the dates for the Winter Show and Sale will be October 11 to 14 inclusive. The show and sale comprises beef cattle, market lambs and hogs, as in former years, and indications are that the offerings will be of high quality.

St. Hyacinthe Sale

A sale of heifers organized by the St. Hyacinthe Ayrshire Club last month brought an average price of \$96, which reflected fairly accurately the present market situation. Of 25 head sold, 16 were bought by J. A. Lambert of Sherbrooke, his purchases including Alderwood Royal Beauty, bred by J. L. Wilson of Lacolle, a daughter of a cow with three good records averaging 9000 pounds.

Pierre Labrecque and Armand Ouellet, accompanied by Marc Dionne, were on hand from the Department of Agriculture and the sale was organized by Alphonse Deschenes and Philippe Granger.

Seedling Trees

Many questions have been received about the conditions attached to orders for seedling trees. Mrs. Gordon Brown, Q.W.I. Convenor of Agriculture, sends the following information.

The Department of Lands and Forests grants trees for reforestation only after the project of the applicant has been approved, after due inspection, by a forest engineer from that Department. By reforestation, it is understood that this is the planting of a piece of land with trees in order to create a forest.

The planting of a few trees around houses is not a true reforestation but an ornamental planting, and the Department does not give trees for this purpose. Institute members will have to buy such trees from private nurseries for this project.

High Protein Hay Best Feed

Hay is the most important feed in the winter ration of farm animals. The quality, or feeding value of hay is governed by the most expensive food nutrient it contains, namely, protein.

Results of experiments have shown that the greatest amount of protein will be harvested if hay is cut early, that is to say in the blossoming state of growth. In early bloom the percentage of protein is still quite high and that of fibre relatively low. These conditions change quite rapidly as the plant continues to mature.

At the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., clover cut early in July was found to contain 15.2 per cent protein and 31 per cent fibre. When cut a month later the protein content had dropped to 12.7 per cent and fibre had increased to 39 per cent. Timothy hay cut in early July as compared to that cut a month later showed a decrease in protein content from 5.2 per cent to 3.9 per cent. In both cases a costly and essential food element was reduced in hay cut at the later date.

A loss of one per cent of protein due to the later cutting means a loss of 20 pounds per ton. In this trial the losses per ton of hay were 50 pounds in the clover crop and 26 pounds in the timothy crop.

More Milk From Loose Housing

Heavier milk production was secured during the past winter in loose housing than in the conventional type of dairy stable at Lethbridge Experimental Station, Alta. For the five months November, 1953 to March, 1954, inclusive, the average daily production of milk per cow under loose housing was 39.1 pounds compared with 31.5 pounds in conventional stabling. The corresponding figures for the month of March alone were 43.5 pounds and 38.8 pounds, respectively.

Ontario And Quebec Farmers Hear Additional Market Reports

Farmers in Ontario and Quebec are hearing more produce price reports these days as a result of the CBC introducing into its operation the use of a reversible wire circuit between the two major market centres, Montreal and Toronto.

Now, when the market section of the Ontario and Quebec Farm Broadcast is reached each day, Montreal carries the reports being given from Toronto, and then Toronto, by reversing the circuit, carries the reports being given by Montreal. Prior to this circuit-reversal, listeners were only able to hear the price reports of either Toronto or Montreal, but not both.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

A Business-Packed Day

by Angela W. Evans

THE board meeting of the Quebec Women's Institutes, held prior to the annual convention at Macdonald College, affords an opportunity for serious deliberation of the many and varied matters of business at hand, the final shaping up of these matters for open convention, and first reading of all reports.

As this year's sessions were to be truly "business-packed", as many as possible of the board members arrived at the College on Sunday, in order to attend the opening meeting Monday, June 7th, at 9.30 a.m.

The Q.W.I. president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, in her opening remarks welcomed both old and new members of the board. "Each individual member is the key person making for the success of the organization", she said, and urged thoughtful discussion of all business on the agenda.

The gratifying success of the 7th Annual Leadership Training Course was reported. There is a continued stress on the development of latent leadership ability; and the importance of experimenting at home, giving demonstrations and sharing the fruitage of these courses, was urged.

Judges for the Tweedsmuir Competition on the provincial level are: Art, Miss Jaques of the Macdonald College staff; sewing (child's outfit), the Handicraft Division at Quebec. Miss Verna I. Hatch, Q.W.I. Convenor of Education will select a judge for the Village Histories.

As the present supply of Q.W.I. Cookbooks is about exhausted and there is still a demand, 500 more will be printed.

The Q.W.I. Brief, compiled for the Heon Commission was based on actual problems from material submitted by farm women in the Q.W.I. Mrs. Ellard, 2nd Vice-president, Q.W.I., who was in charge of this project, gave a comprehensive summary of the panel discussion with members of the Montreal Council of Women on this Brief. Appreciation was expressed to all who had helped in any way with drawing up this document.

On the subject of proper supervision of Nursery Schools and the possibility of interesting retired teachers in specialized work with mentally retarded but educable children, it was felt more information was required. The comment had been made that older women were ideally suited for the great understanding needed for this type of service. Board members are to make a survey on both projects.

The question had been raised, "What should be done with life membership pins belonging to deceased members?" The final decision was that the pin, having been the property of the deceased, while *not transferable*, was the property of the family, to be disposed of according to its discretion.

The grant of \$500 from the Quebec Department of Agriculture, towards expenses of ACWW delegates at the Triennial Conference, was gratefully acknowledged.

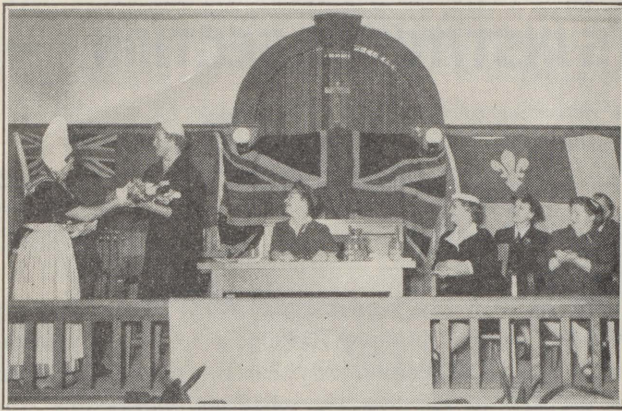
Only about half of the branch histories have reached the office. It is most essential that every branch send its history and that this be kept up to date if we are to have and maintain a complete history of the Q.W.I. (held in office for safe-keeping).

Mrs. Ossington, Citizenship convenor, and Mrs. Westover, Brome County president, reported on the extremely satisfactory results of the Joint District Short Course held at Ormstown. Another is planned to be held in the Cowansville district later in the year.

The formulation of plans for assured attendance to ACWW Triennials was discussed. "In order to have a truly representative Conference, the West must be as well represented as the East, at the forthcoming one in Ceylon", Mrs. LeBaron pointed out. A tentative plan was accepted; a Conference Travelling Fund, the assessment of 25 cents per member, money to be paid annually and raised in any way the branch desires.



Officers and convenors for 1954-55. Front row: Miss L. Palmer, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Mrs. H. Ellard, Mrs. Gordon Cooke. Rear: Miss A. S. Pritchard, Mrs. George Leggett, Mrs. George Parsons, Mrs. J. Ossington, Mrs. W. T. Evans and Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie.



Attired in her native costume, Mrs. D. Hoek, a member of the Ste. Annes W.I., presents a bouquet of tulips to Mrs. J. O'Gallery, Montreal, who was guest speaker at a Citizenship Day program arranged by Mrs. W. J. MacKay, convenor. Mrs. MacKay is seated at the table and others in the group, from left to right, are Mrs. E. Lepine, president Cercle de Ste. Annes, Mrs. N. Temple, Divisional Commissioner of the Girl Guides, and Mrs. A. J. Little, president, Ste. Annes W.I.

During a short discussion period, recommendations were made by the executive as a result of county visits, topics were introduced by board members, and problems on which county presidents wished clarification or assistance were ironed out.

Mrs. LeBaron, in her report, stated that she had attended all sessions of the Toronto Conference, and served as chairman of the Exhibits Committee. Following the Conference, she and Mrs. Ellard, the other representative to the F.W.I.C., had attend the national Board meeting. The latter stressed soil conservation, and also the conservation of our own monies for our own work. We were urged to work toward a national conservation. "Proper provincial representation in F.W.I.C. is essential if our own place is to be properly defined", said Mrs. LeBaron.

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, has graciously consented to be patron for the F.W.I.C.

The Q.W.I. was commended for work done on the radio program evaluation project and it was urged that this be carried on to a greater extent.

Mrs. G. D. Harvey, 1st Vice-President, Q.W.I., reported on the meetings attended of the Montreal Council of Women, speaking particularly of the one in February which celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Council.

After listening to the reports of the Q.W.I. representatives to the affiliate societies, it was the unanimous decision of the board that the benefits derived by the Q.W.I., from the expansion of our activities created through the broadening of our scope, should be maintained by the renewal of our affiliations with the Montreal Council of Women, the Canadian Association of Consumers, the Canadian Handicraft Guild and the UN Association of Canada.

The Women's Voluntary Services has sent directives for the contest on knitted squares to be made into blankets for Greek relief.

A letter was sent to Mrs. E. S. Reed, past provincial Citizenship convenor, expressing the congratulations of the Q.W.I. on the elevation of Ven. Archdeacon Reed to the position of Bishop of Ottawa.

Three Coronation medals were awarded to members of the Q.W.I. The recipients were, Mrs. C. E. Dow, O.B.E., past president of Q.W.I. and F.W.I.C., Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, editor of the *Federated News*, past provincial secretary and honorary vice-president Q.W.I., and Mrs. R. Thomson, immediate past president Q.W.I. (member of the Protestant Committee of Education, for her work in that field).

The gracious hospitality of Mrs. W. H. Brittain, and members of the Macdonald Women's Union, at an enjoyable tea at Glenaladale, was a delightful and refreshing interlude deeply appreciated by all members of the board.

This Month With The W.I.

An early convention means early reports. For the first time reports for this month could mention hearing from their delegates as to happenings at that event, coupled with the remark, in several instances, that articles were sent for the Handicraft Exhibit. County annual meetings have also come in for their share of attention in these reports.

The Leadership Training Course was well publicized. Members who attended this are being asked to visit other branches to pass on skills and information gained, and those who took basketry have been given the opportunity of "displaying their wares". We trust the singing class has been able to create equal interest.

"New members enrolled" is another oft-repeated comment. Perhaps we'll hurdle that "3000 hump" yet!

Argenteuil: *Arundel* had a demonstration of the Necchi sewing machine and planned a bazaar. *Jerusalem-Bethany* held a guessing contest on "Carpenter's Tools" and donated \$15 to the Cancer Society. *Lakefield* plans a bazaar and food sale. A contest, "What's His Name", proved very amusing. *Pioneer* held a food sale. Wool squares for Greece are being knit and a contest on button-hole making was held, the members donating the prizes. *Upper Lachute* had as guest speaker, Dr. Fitzgerald, whose topic was "Diseases of Women from Childhood to Old Age". A canvass for the Cancer Fund brought \$150 and prizes amounting to \$10 was voted for the picnic. The branch history is being compiled.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* collected a large amount of clothing for Korea. The convenor of Agriculture read a paper, "The Control of Orchard Pests" and tips on care of house plants were given. A travelling apron netted \$34.50 for W.I. funds. *Grand Cascapedia* had a visit from Mr. Alain, the agronome, who gave talks on "Cultivation of Soil" and "Spraying of Apple Trees". A film was shown, "Sands and Mines". *Matapedia* heard a talk by the convenor of Education and seeds for the School Fair



The W.I. booth at the Ormstown Fair. In charge when the photo was taken are Mrs. John Goldie, Mrs. Roderick Arthur, Mrs. Everett Lindsay and Mrs. Archie Walker.

were distributed. *Marcel* also gave out some seeds for the School Fair and distributed cookbooks. At *New Richmond* a talk on "Canning" was given by Mrs. H. Campbell and cookbooks were distributed here. A paper on "Cotton", prepared by the convenor of Home Economics, was read. *Port Daniel* distributed health pamphlets and articles and donations of cash were handed in for the annual sale. Framed pictures of the Queen are being presented to the schools. *Restigouche* members spent a day picking fiddleheads, the proceeds from the sale of same going to W.I. funds. A paper on "Citizenship" was read and prizes are to be given to Protestant and Catholic Schools.

Brome: *Abercorn* distributed seeds to the children, and heard a paper on "Tuberculosis" by Mrs. D. Sherrer, Convenor of Welfare & Health. *Austin* was presented with a framed copy of the Collect to be hung in the Community Hall. The surprise package was won by Mrs. J. M. Bryant. *South Bolton* heard a talk by Mr. O. B. Rexford on the benefit of the "Fisher Trust Fund" to the schools in Brome County. Handicrafts were exhibited at the meeting. *Sutton* collected old linen and cotton for the Cancer Clinic and sent a package to the Hospital at Sweetsburg.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* realized \$6.80 from a plant sale. Mrs. Osborne Orr gave a paper entitled, "Remember Acts of Kindness and Love" and members repeated original verses. More knitted squares are being made for Greece. *Dundee* heard a talk by Mrs. Chas. Smallman and another by Mrs. E. Cameron on "Friendship". A short health quiz was held and an article on "The Very Dangerous Use of Boracic Acid" was read. *Franklin Centre* had articles in the W.I., booth at the Ormstown Fair. The Chateaugay Valley Health Plan was discussed. *Hemmingford* presented a life membership to the retiring secretary, Mrs. J. H. L'Espérance. Miss Betty Miller, of the local high school, was guest speaker. Miss Miller recently won 2nd place in the provincial

public speaking contest and has competed several times in similar contests sponsored by the local W.I. *Howick* sent two loads of salvage to the Salvation Army. Various kinds of sandwiches were displayed by Mrs. A. Tannahill, Ormstown. The county booth at the Ormstown fair was quite successful, realizing \$125.

Compton: *Brookbury* heard a talk on Holland, given by one of their members, a native of that country who has been in the branch one year. *Bury* JWI held a tea in the school gymnasium, which netted \$32.16 for the treasury. The guests were given corsages. *Canterbury* had as guest speaker, Mr. D. MacMillan, agronomist. A pin was presented to Mrs. J. Sharman, retiring as county convenor of Publicity after 18 years of untiring service. This branch has had a course in leatherwork. *Cookshire* heard a talk by Rev. P. W. Jones on "The Morals of the British Commonwealth". Seeds were given the school children. *East Angus* realized \$74 from a paper drive and sent cotton to the Cancer Society. A gift was presented to a member who is leaving town. *East Clifton* purchased chairs for the hall. The usual exchange of bulbs, etc. was held and \$2 given for prizes at the Cookshire Fair. At *Scotstown* the movie, "Canada at the Coronation" was shown and a broadcast given on the Dr. C. M. Smith Memorial. Painting for Pleasure was the course here. The *Scotstown* JWI have been entertained by the senior branch. *South Newport* had a demonstration on stencil painting and voted \$2 to the Cancer Fund. *Sawyerville* saw the film, "Royal Tour" and heard two humorous readings. Glove and Slipper Making was the course for this branch. Plans are underway for a Dental Clinic (to be in Cookshire, other branches assisting).

Gaspé: *Haldimand* donated \$10 to Fort Haldimand where the summer camp for children is held. Other donations were \$10 school prizes, \$5 to needy family and \$15 for gifts to members who are leaving. *L'Anse-aux-Cousins* had the popular exchange of plants. A paper on "Agriculture" was read, a scrambled word contest



Citizenship Day at the Granby High School. A pageant, "Canadians All" was presented by the students, under the direction of Mrs. J. Ossington, a member of the local W.I. and provincial convenor of Citizenship. Children of twenty nationalities took part. Photo courtesy of the Granby Leader Mail.

held and seedlings ordered. *Sandy Beach* heard papers on "Citizenship" and "Education", and a scrambled word contest, connected with farming, was featured. Many fund-raising projects are mentioned in this report and still more donations noted; Catholic and Protestant schools, a scholarship and assistance to enable a member's daughter to attend camp. *Wakeham* bought a bed tray for use in the community, this is proving its worth as a helpful investment. A whist party brought \$44, and a birthday party was held for a child whose mother is in the hospital. A 20-question program proved popular and a quiz on the origin of the W.I. "made the members work overtime". *York* had a discussion on useful kitchen hints. Several contests were enjoyed, talent money handed in, and the proceeds from the sale of an apron.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* mentions only reports of county and provincial conventions. *Eardley* had talks about beauty spots in Quebec and Mrs. I. Merrifield, Citizenship convenor, read a paper on "Our Queen's Crowded Life". *Lower Eardley* held a Grandmothers' night, when Mrs. John Perry won the prize for the eldest grandmother. Two guessing and a buttonhole contest were held and a paper, "Dear Teacher", was given by the convenor of Education. Talent money is reported here. *Rupert* reported that the cemetery committee planted shrubs and bulbs. Seeds were distributed to school children. *Wright* entertained the Kazabazua W.I. at the Queen Elizabeth School. The District Supervisor, Miss Margaret Powell, showed three films, Food for Freddy, Three for Health, and He Acts His Age. Health literature was distributed, and Mr. Robert Hanna, Principal, gave an address on "Problems of Parents and Teachers", dealing with children and teenagers. A white elephant sale netted \$25 for the Red Cross.

Jacques Cartier: *Ste. Annes* entertained Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Q.W.I. 1st vice-president, at a largely attended meeting. The convenor of Agriculture, Mrs. D. Wishart, showed a film on Soil Conservation. Citizenship Day was observed by an open meeting arranged by the Citizenship Convenor, Mrs. W. J. MacKay. (See picture)

Mégantic: *Inverness* presented a life membership to a devoted member who is moving away, and presented \$10 to another member leaving the community. An electric teakettle was sold for branch funds.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* heard articles, read by the Citizenship convenor from Can. Citizenship Council Publications. *Dunham* had a paper, "Governing a Big Town is a Problem", and *Fordyce's* meeting took the form of a conducted tour through the plant of the Felt Co. of Canada, (manufactures felt for paper).

Montcalm: *Rawdon* presented a life membership to Mrs. E. K. Copping, past president and a valuable member for 19 years. 152 articles have been made for the Red Cross and members canvassed in the Drive. The petition re Pasteurization of Milk is being supported here.

Pontiac: *Elmside* had as guest speaker, Mrs. J. L. McKeen, whose topic was "Past and Present". Mrs. L. Bailey was appointed to attend a meeting of the Pontiac Hospital Auxiliary and report to W.I. *Fort Coulonge* provided lunch for the teacher's convention and heard a report from their representatives to the Pontiac Hospital Auxiliary. Mrs. Ira Whalen gave a talk on "Household Hints" and an article on grading of meats was read. A hat-making contest, using kitchen gadgets for trimmings was fun. *Shawville* appointed a committee to plan the knitting of squares for Greece, and \$5 was donated to the Salvation Army. The play, "Lovely Ladies" is being given. *Stark's Corners* heard a health talk by a local nurse and discussed the Pontiac Hospital Auxiliary. "Women's Rights in Canada" was the title of a talk, and a history of the branch was given. *Wyman* had a program planned by the convenor of Welfare & Health, Mrs. B. Hodgins, the theme being "Care of Children". A hospital unit was discussed. A CAC membership was taken out in the president's name and food parcels sent a needy family.

Québec: *Valcartier* had as guest speaker, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Q.W.I. president, Miss Campbell was also present. Mrs. K. T. Smits, convenor of Welfare & Health gave a talk on "Insomnia" and prizes amounting to \$36 were voted the two schools.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* was visited by Mrs. G. D. Harvey, who gave a talk on the W.I. A display of paintings featured the meeting, products of a course by Miss Campbell. The sale of articles made from a yard of goods brought \$10.85 and a parcel of cotton was sent to the Cancer Society. Birthday remembrances were also sent two friends in the Wales Home.

Richmond: *Cleveland* had a paper on "Soil Conservation" by the convenor of Agriculture, Mrs. G. Pease. Gladioli bulbs were distributed and the sale of slips netted \$7.95. One dollar per member was voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Denison's Mills* is making extensive repairs on the property owned by the W.I. *Gore* enjoyed a conducted tour of the Carnation Milk Plant; Mrs. R. Hastings, Sherbrooke, made the arrangements and later entertained the branch for supper at her home. A food sale brought \$26.55 and prizes were given for regular attendance to two children in Grade I. *Melbourne Ridge* reports many projects carried on to aid the treasury, the total coming to \$76.60. A member of this branch, Mrs. E. Gilchrist, gave the monthly W.I. broadcast over station CKTS, Sherbrooke, speaking on Textiles. *Richmond Hill* gave prizes in Grade V at St. Francis College for greatest improvement in Arithmetic and in Grade VI for French. *Richmond YWI* held a rummage sale which brought \$14.70. A contest on spring cleaning was held. *Shipton* gave prizes to Grade VII pupils in Home Economics at Asbestos and Danville High Schools. The convenor of Agriculture arranged a contest and cotton was sent the Cancer Society. Teen-age dances are being held. *Spooner Pond* sent cotton to the Cancer Society and brought in

quilt blocks. A contest was held here on current events.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* held an apron parade with a prize for the most novel and another prize was given for the best buttonhole made on Red Cross overalls. Donations were voted the Juniors and entertainment for a picnic. *Granby West* had as guest speaker, Mr. Roach who gave a talk on "First Aid", followed by pictures on "Safety First". Mrs. Bullard gave a talk on new types of synthetic materials and conducted a contest on these textiles. Several factories are to be visited. Mrs. Hickey won first prize on handwork donated, and every member now brings a handmade article to each meeting. *South Roxton* had a talk by a registered nurse on "Save Your Eyes" and another on medicinal plants. A paper, "Trees for the Farm", was read by the convenor of Agriculture and a round robin contest held. *Warden* members brought in cotton for the Cancer Society.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* catered for a banquet. Several books have been donated the Travelling Library and a sum of money voted for prizes in the High School. A tour was taken through Wallace Bros. Silver Plant at Cookshire. *Lennoxville* held an attendance contest during the year with losers to entertain the winners. Two films; *Cancer the Traitor* and *Safety in the Home* were shown and articles read on "Growing and Harvesting Rice in Ceylon" and "The Cause of the Rise in Price of Coffee". A Painting for Pleasure course has been given here. *Milby* had Mr. W. S. Richardson as guest speaker, his topic, "Gardening", and the convenor of Agriculture, Mrs. Roy Suitor, gave out sweet pea seeds for a flower show in the summer. Several members from this branch joined in the tour of the Silver Plant at Cookshire. Two members were blood donors at the recent clinic and others worked at the Cancer Clinic, making dressings. Help is being given to purchase dishes for the hall.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* heard a local boy tell of his trip to New York City. This branch has lost its faithful secretary, Mrs. E. E. Crook, by death. *Beebe* attended the funeral of Mrs. Crook, who was a charter member of this branch. A rummage sale has been held and the film, "Let There Be Light" was a feature of the meeting. *North Hatley* gave the annual donation of \$25 to the Community Scholarship. Quebec Crafts were discussed. *Stanstead North* gave a subscription to the Can. National Geographic Magazine to the School library. The "Old Brick Schoolhouse" was cleaned (now a community centre). *Tomifobia* enjoyed a talk by Mrs. G. Shipway, R. N. who told of her work with the schools, dealing especially with the Dental Clinic. *Way's Mills* heard a talk on a member's trip, Mrs. W. H. Rudd, to Nashville and Washington D.C. Papers were sent to the Cross-In-Hand W.I., England and a dinner and rummage sale was held.

Vaudreuil: *Cavagnal* saw a film, *Shyness in Children*, with Mrs. Hughes commentating; several guests were

present. Linen was collected for the Cancer Clinic. *Harwood* had a talk by Mr. Blais on "The How and When of a New School". The Harwood Choral Group sang at the Q.W.I. convention, Macdonald College. Miss Rhoda Simon, a 4-H member, attended the meeting and told of her trip to Toronto. Canvassers for the Red Cross forwarded \$579.75, which with the \$105 sent by other individuals totalled \$684.75.

Provincial Officers and Convenors

Notes on the Convention will appear in the next issue of the Journal but there is just room here for the election results. The president and vice-presidents were elected by acclamation for their second terms but two new names appear on the slate of officers, as both secretary and treasurer had completed their second and final terms. Complete results are as follows:

Past President, Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford; President, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley; 1st Vice-president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East; 2nd Vice-president, Mrs. H. Ellard, Ottawa; Recording Secretary, Miss L. Palmer, Bury; Treasurer, Mrs. Gordon Cooke, Arundel.

In standing committees, a new convenor of Home Economics was elected to complete the unexpired term left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Smallwood. No other changes were necessary, as this is the year there are no unexpired terms. (Provincial term is two years for both officers and convenors).

Agriculture, Mrs. Gordon Brown, Cowansville; Education, Miss Verna I. Hatch, Sherbrooke; Home Economics, Mrs. George Parsons, Bury; Citizenship, Mrs. J. Ossington, Granby; Welfare and Health, Mrs. George Leggett, Lachute; Publicity, Mrs. W. T. Evans, Lennoxville.

Complete Medical Care Available Co-Operatively For \$10 Monthly

A family can have all the medical care it ever needs for \$10 a month, a California physician told Group Health Mutual's annual meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota last month.

The people who use medical services must organize, and county medical societies must establish rules for meeting the need and paying its own members. But Dr. Russell V. Lee, director of the Palo Alto (Calif.) Clinic, said families can buy this complete, comprehensive medical care for \$10 a month, once they're organized. Hospitalization would cost \$1 or \$1.50 more per person a month.

Preventive medicine depends on prepayment, Dr. Lee said. He explained that people won't visit the doctor when they should unless the doctor's bill is prepaid. Preventive medicine will drastically cut the nation's hospital bills, he said. "Ordinary private health insurance, which repays part of the policyholder's expense, only encourages over-hospitalization," Dr. Lee said.

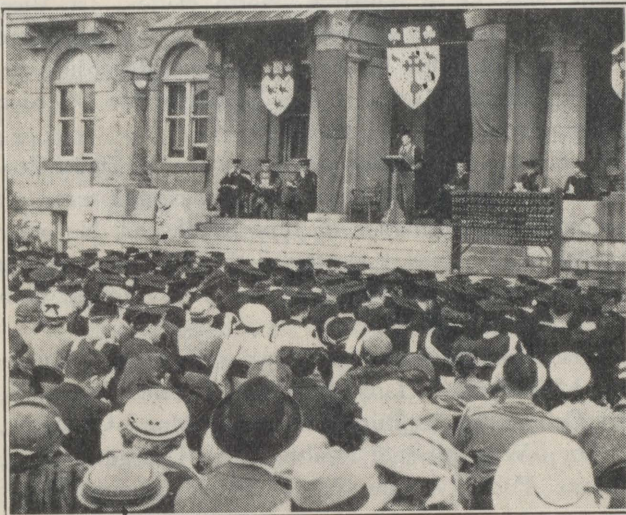


THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Enlarged Responsibilities For Prof. Munroe



Principal James was Chairman at the Graduation Exercises and is seen here addressing the students and their parents.

Prof. David Munroe, Director of the School for Teachers, has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Education of McGill University, succeeding Prof. John Hughes whose retirement takes effect this session. Prof. Munroe will continue in his post in the School for Teachers while carrying on his new duties with the University department.

This announcement was made by Principal James during the graduation exercises for the School for Teachers, the Homemakers of the School of Household Science, and the Handicrafts students, held in front of the Main Building of the College on June 3rd.

When fine weather is assured, the graduation ceremonies are held on the front campus, where chairs for a thousand people are placed on the grass in front of a platform erected in the shade of the trees. But early morning rain, with the possibility of more for the afternoon, made it impossible to use the customary site

this year. Holding the exercises in the Assembly Hall is most unsatisfactory, for it is not possible for all the students and their parents to be seated there, and many parents who arrive a little late never get a chance to see their sons and daughters graduate. This compromise location was decided upon when it appeared that the weather might be reasonably good in the afternoon; if the worst came to the worst, a quick transfer to the Assembly Hall could be made. As it turned out, the rain held off, except for occasional drizzles which didn't do any great harm.

One hundred and sixty-four students graduated from the regular courses of the School for Teachers, and thirty-eight others were awarded High School certificates. Eight Household Science specialist teaching diplomas were granted to graduates of the B.Sc. (H.Ec.) course, and nine Homemaker and eight Handicrafts certificates were distributed.



Prof. John Hughes, retiring chairman of the Department of Education at McGill (left) and his successor, Prof. David Munroe, Director of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College.

Nova Scotia's New Minister of Agriculture

Macdonald men are found in high posts throughout the world, but Colin Chisholm is one of the few to become a Minister of the Crown. He has been named Minister of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, taking over from Hon. A. W. Mackenzie who now heads the Department of Highways and Public Works.

Mr. Chisholm came to Macdonald in the fall of 1941 after graduating from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Midway through the first term of his fourth year he enlisted, and served overseas as an infantry lieutenant, coming back to Macdonald to finish his course in the second term of the 1945-46 session.

Brought up as the son of one of the leading farmers of Nova Scotia, Mr. Chisholm obtained his early agricultural education under ideal conditions. His father had no peers and few equals when it came to adopting and putting new and progressive farming ideas into practice,

and his Ayrshire herd, and his sheep flock, are outstanding in the Maritimes.

To his early training on the home farm Mr. Chisholm added experience as a member of the Extension Services in Nova Scotia, and formal training at the N.S.A.C. and at Macdonald College, where he specialized in Animal Husbandry and Economics. He joined the Economics Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture in 1946 and, stationed at the N.S.A.C. worked until 1948, when he resigned to manage the Keltic Motors at Antigonish.

His political career dates from 1949 when he was elected to the Legislature, and he was re-elected in 1953 for a second term. In the House he has served as a member of the Agricultural Committee each year and is well acquainted with the agricultural policies at the legislative level.

Retirements



Two well-known figures on the campus of Macdonald College retire from active duties this session. They are Emile Lods, Associate Professor of Agronomy, and Dr. R. F. Kelso, Medical Officer.

Both joined the staff in 1914 and both have been actively connected with College activities ever since. Prof. Lods' contribution in the field of cereal breeding is known to all and scarcely needs repeating here. Dr. Kelso has had the responsibility of overseeing the health of all students, including those of Macdonald High School, during his forty years of office; duties which have increased enormously since the early days when student population was so much smaller than it is now.

Our photograph was taken during a farewell party held in the Dining Room on the evening of May 31st. If the expressions on their faces is any indication, each is as

sorry to be leaving as the rest of the staff is sorry to see them go. Both, however, will continue to live in the community and will not sever all their connections with the College.



Prof. Raymond Honoured

During the convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, held at Macdonald College early in June, Prof. L. C. Raymond, Chairman of the Department of Agronomy of the College, was made an honorary life member of the Association, in recognition of his long service and outstanding contributions to the science of plant breeding. Our photograph shows Prof. Raymond (left) receiving his certificate of membership from J. Farquharson, president of the C.S.G.A.

Nova Scotia's New Minister of Agriculture



THE MACDONALD LASSIE